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CADET SERVICE FOR LONGEVITY.

Thirty-one years ago the United States courts decided that service at the Military Academy (as well as at the Naval Academy) should count for retirement and for computing longevity pay. For thirty-one years young men have gone to West Point and have entered the Army through that institution with the distinct understanding, as interpreted by the courts, that when they had served the Government for thirty years, including their four years at the Academy, they would have the right to retire from the Service on three-fourths pay. They also were assured, by the same interpretation of the law governing, that they would be able to draw longevity pay on their West Point service. For thirty-one years they have been fulfilling their part of the contract, and to each one, from the plebe in his first year there now to the officer who is just completing his thirty-first year of service, the Government owes the fulfillment of its side of the contract; that is, that service at West Point should count toward retirement and longevity pay. To seek to evade its responsibility at this late date is a breach of contract in every sense of the word. If a large corporation should thus disregard the terms of its contracts with its employees, and should try to Welch on a provision that had been interpreted by the courts and had the usage of thirty-one years back of it, the courts would soon give its employees redress. Unfortunately officers in the Service have no redress in the courts from an act of Congress, and if this provision is passed they will have to bear it or else leave the Service. The latter proposition is hardly a fair one to offer a man who has served his country the best part of his life.

If Congress wishes to amend the law and have service at West Point and Annapolis not count for any purpose whatsoever, it undoubtedly has the right to do so; but its provisions should govern those who enter the Service after the passage of such a law and who know what contract they are making. It has absolutely no right to make its provisions retroactive, as is proposed to do in the present act. The Government can ill afford to go into the business of evading its obligations even under the guise of economy.

PROGRESS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

So sensitive are the sensationalists in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal that pale blue smoke and a certain amount of heat issuing from the ground in the Culebra Cut was sufficient to start the report that a latent earthquake was just waiting for Colonel Goethals to finish the Canal when it would let loose its wrath upon the waterway. The commission did not leave the alarmists to get very far with their wild theories, else in a short time the American Republic might have been regaled with accounts of earthquake shocks. The Commission's geologist was directed to report at once upon the phenomenon. At first the belief was that the heat, smoke and vapor were due to the oxidation of carbonaceous material in the volcanic shale, but tests showed that this theory would not account for many things, so when pyrite was found in some of the beds it was easy to trace the heating to the oxidation of the pyrite, which on analysis revealed enough sulphur to account for the strong odor of sulphuric acid. The area of ground heated by this oxidation was by no means small. In one instance, it covered a space about 500 feet long by twenty wide, the heat being found at a depth of about fifteen feet, making the use of dynamite very dangerous as it was amply sufficient to set off a charge. To lessen the danger of premature explosion from loading dynamite in holes which have become hot, Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has insisted upon the testing of holes in the vicinity of the heated areas by dropping into them an iron pipe.

Early in March eighty per cent. of the concrete for

the locks of the Canal was in place, the total in place being 3,364,015 cubic yards out of a total of approximately 4,199,400 yards. The concrete work in the Spillway of Gatun Dam is more than eighty-one per cent. finished, or 186,549 yards out of a total of 225,000. A record for a seventy-ton steam shovel was made in the eight-hour day of March 1, in the Culebra district, the excavating of 2,830 yards of earth. The dipper of this shovel has a capacity of three cubic yards.

The London Engineer views with equanimity the proposal to discriminate in tolls on the Panama Canal in favor of American shipping against foreign ships. "From a practical point of view, having regard to the virtual non-existence of an American merchant marine," it says, "we have little or no fear—should the discrimination receive legislative sanction—of its adverse effect upon British competition. Any small material advantage which individual citizens of the United States may gain will be acquired at the cost to their country of a departure from policy eminently honorable to the Republic. During more than sixty years successive administrations have allowed it to be understood that the United States sought no 'preferential right of any kind' in the proposed communication, and that it was their sincere wish, if found practicable, to see it dedicated to 'the common use of all nations on the most liberal terms and a footing of perfect equality for all.' Any serious departure at the eleventh hour from this policy cannot fail to be matter for widespread regret. It must inevitably diminish the world's sense of obligation for a gift which would otherwise be not merely a magnificent monument to enterprise and organization, but also a lustrous evidence of qualities not usually esteemed characteristic of the Republic."

Discussing the question of tolls on the canal, the Pan American Union estimates that \$13,000,000 will be required to provide for maintenance and pay two and a half per cent. on the cost of the canal. On the basis of 10,000,000 net tons, not including American coastwise vessels, the tolls would be \$1.30 per net ton. Suppose that the average vessel is classed as low as 3,000 net tons, it must pay for each passage \$3,900, or \$7,800 for going and coming. This latter sum, representing one round trip, would pay the salaries and wages of a captain, three officers and several members of the crew for a whole year; quadrupled to represent four trips, it would equal the interest at six per cent. on a vessel costing \$500,000 to build. These facts are given simply to demonstrate how carefully and thoroughly the question of tolls must be considered if we would have the canal a success from the day it is opened to the traffic of the world.

Sentimental sympathizers with the Moros in their unwillingness to surrender their arms in accordance with the desire of General Pershing to disarm the native population to prevent murders and bloody feuds among the Moros themselves may be edified by the remarks in the Sulu News, a newspaper published partly in the Moro language at Zamboanga, capital of the Moro country. In its issue of Dec. 31 is published in full the executive order of the Governor of the province prohibiting the carrying of firearms or edged weapons having blades more than fifteen inches long without the proper license. Commenting on this order the News said: "Americans found it was necessary to eliminate the common use of the revolver and the bowie from the social life of the West, and in the same way the conditions of life and progress have demanded that the use of the kris and rifle be banished from the daily life of the Moros. The discarding of arms marks the dawn of a new epoch for the Moros, during which, in the fulness of time, the tyranny of man over man, reprisals, vendettas and feuds will disappear, and justice, law and mutual confidence will prevail in their stead. This cannot, indeed, be accomplished in a day. That fierce energy which for three hundred years made the Sulu name a terror from Luzon to New Guinea must be directed along new channels, and human nature bends slowly. But grant us a few years of peace, and at the beck of axe and plow the former pirates' home will yield up such a golden harvest that the richest plunder ever garnered by corsairs' kris and spear must appear mean beside it." It has always been the rather tearful contention of a certain band of fanatics in the United States that the attempt to disarm the Moros was really a blow at their aspirations for liberty and independence, but it has been the belief of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the disarming is in the interest of the peaceful Moros themselves, who have been harried by native pirates and robbers for years, rather than in the interest of American administrators desirous of preventing collisions between armed Moros and United States troops or Scouts. The view of this local newspaper, it will be seen, accords entirely with the position we have maintained. On the editorial staff of the Sulu News we notice the names of a native sheik and a native datus.

What the Organized Militia would do throughout the country, if called upon in a sudden emergency, may be judged from the equipment of some of the companies that turned out for duty in the Lawrence (Mass.) strike. Massachusetts has one of the best organized and equipped military establishments to be found in the whole aggregation of states, and yet Lieut. Frank C. N. Brownell, of Massachusetts, writing in *The Ancient of Boston* says: "One of the first battalions of Infantry which left Boston for strike duty at Lawrence was noticed to be short on government shoes, despite the fact that such

shoes were issued only last summer and the men have had but little use for them since the maneuvers of last July. One troop of Militia was noticed on duty at Lawrence having many of their men wearing mufflers around their throats, while another troop of the same battalion in the same circumstances appeared warm and comfortable and with very soldierly without the neck dress and with everything buttoned up tight, every man with a clean face and with equipments in good order." It depends a great deal on "whose fat is burning" when the Militia is wanted and men are hurried from their business for duty. In the Lawrence strike a number of men attached to the Militia have had to report for a week or more of service and upon returning have found themselves out of a job. Had the concerns who thus discharged their employees for doing their sworn duty called upon the Militia to protect their own factories or homes they would have wondered at the smallness of employers who were not willing to contribute for their protection by allowing their employees to do their duty and holding their places open for them on their return. One marked exception to such niggardly employers was the Boston Elevated Railroad, which saw to it that its employees on their return from military strike duty had their pay envelopes complete as if they had not been absent. This is not the first time that General Bancroft has shown that he believes in the state troops and thinks they ought to be encouraged.

Impressed by the large number of young Germans rejected as unfit for army service, certain students of sociological and military conditions in the Empire are seeking to bridge over the period between the youth's leaving school and his coming up for service with the colors. It is held that a marked deterioration of physique occurs in that period. Dr. Lotha Bassenge has contributed to the medical section of the Royal Prussian war ministry a treatise on the "physical training of youths with a view to military service," which is a powerful appeal for the establishment of some form of physical training for youths immediately after leaving school. Perhaps eventually some form of the Boy Scout organization may make up for the deficiencies in the training of the youths which he deplores. The larger percentage of German recruits physically fit to serve has always come from the country inhabitants. In 1909, there were 1,226,730 due to fulfill their military service; of these, 550,326 were finally dealt with. The number found fit for service in the active army was 294,711, equal to 53.55 per cent. The country inhabitants showed a percentage of 57.9 physically fit, while among town dwellers the percentage was only 49.01. The larger the town the poorer the physique of the recruits, Berlin being the worst of all. A special investigation showed that among those studying agriculture, forestry, and allied subjects, 83.4 per cent. were found fit; whereas among the gymnasts, only 62.2 per cent. were fit. The causes of unfitness were poor physique, diseases of the heart, and defective vision. The failure of gymnasts to come up to the average of other classes accords with the belief of many opponents of too strenuous exercise for prospective soldiers or sailors, prominent among whom in this country is Surgeon-General Stokes of the Navy.

In Section 7 of the Army bill as passed by the House it is prescribed "That hereafter no vacancies occurring in the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Army shall be filled until the number of officers of that grade shall have been reduced by five, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade shall not exceed eleven." If the bill should become a law in this form there is not much doubt that a vacancy in the office of Chief of Coast Artillery would occur before the number of officers in the grade of brigadier general would be reduced by five. In that event a colonel or an officer of a lower rank must be put at the head of the Coast Artillery Corps. The attention of the Senate Committee has been called to the fact that the Chief of Coast Artillery has duties of a dual nature, as an officer of the line and as an officer of the General Staff Corps. His relations to the personnel of the Coast Artillery should be those of a brigadier general commanding a territorial department, supervising the instruction of the personnel and maintaining its efficiency. He also has the General Staff functions to the Chief of Staff of an advisory nature. These include all questions of coast defense involving the relations of the mobile Army and the Navy thereto. He has in charge the preparation of estimates for new construction and installation; the determination of the types of armament and accessories; projects for location of fortifications, and features of construction thereof bearing on the service of the armament; the expenditure of Coast Artillery construction, and installation by the ordnance and engineer departments and Signal Corps. With such manifold duties it is insisted that the Chief of Coast Artillery should have the rank of at least a brigadier general.

A recent French ministerial circular says that an attack delivered by night has no cohesion, and affords no decisive results, but that, in view of the increased power of modern firearms and of the employment of aeroplanes for reconnoitering, the typical battle of the future will consist of an approach under cover of darkness followed by an assault delivered at early dawn, before the light is good enough to admit of long-range infantry or artillery fire.

The Pan American Union publishes an interesting report of the proceedings of the Fifth International Sanitary Congress, held at Santiago, Chili, Nov. 5-12, 1911. There were present delegates representing the United States, Bolivia, Venezuela, Argentina, Chili, Uruguay, Colombia, Panama, Brazil, Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba and Mexico. The reports of sanitary work read by the delegates show that all Latin American countries are keenly alive to the necessity of safeguarding the health of their peoples through the erection of improved and extensive quarantine stations and the promulgation of laws and regulations based on a careful study of prophylaxis; also that the medical fraternity in the different intertropical countries are conducting interesting technical investigations afloat the nature and spread of the different diseases which heretofore had baffled the best efforts of the scientists. Yellow fever and malaria had been subjects of a special study with most gratifying results. The unanimity of choice which resulted in the selection of Montevideo, Uruguay, as the seat of the next conference was a high compliment to the delegates from that country, Dr. Don Ernesto Fernandez Espiro y Dr. Don Jaime H. Oliver. A sincere appreciation of the enthusiastic interest which he has always taken in the work of these international sanitary conferences was the election of Surgeon General Wyman as the head of the international office in Washington. The closing session furnished the visiting delegates a chance of expressing their gratitude for the splendid hospitality shown them by citizens of Santiago. In an opening address delivered in Spanish by Capt. Granville Fortescue, the official representative of the Pan American Union, he said, in speaking of the approaching opening of the Panama Canal: "The stimulus to travel that is bound to follow this event cannot but help leading to an era of good feeling. We will learn of your glorious history, your heroes, your magnificent resources and your steady social and economic progress, while you will meet Yankees who do not worship at the shrine of the dollar. Not that I deprecate commerce, quite the contrary; commerce and comity are allied forces on the side of mutual better understanding."

The Capital City Press of Montpelier, Vt., has just issued a history of Norwich University, 1819-1911, in three volumes, published by Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, C.E., A.M., LL.D., and compiled and edited by William Arba Ellis, B.S., A.M. It represents most studious and unceasing labor in getting together the facts and statistics which will prove invaluable to friends and alumni of Norwich in years to come for reference and other purposes. It will be remembered that this institution was founded in 1819 by Capt. Alden Partridge, U.S.A., Superintendent of the National Academy at West Point, 1815-17. In 1866, owing to the loss of barracks by fire, the university was removed to Northfield. Thus was founded the first military school in the United States, outside of West Point. From 1820 to 1829 the attendance was over 1,000, and from 1829 to date about 3,000. Of cadets 689 graduates served in the wars of the country from the Seminole to the Spanish-American. Among more important officers are: Major Gens. William Nelson, H. G. Wright, R. H. Milroy, J. A. Mower, F. T. Ward, Grenville M. Dodge, Edward Hatch, T. E. G. Ransom; Brig. Gens. G. W. Taylor, W. S. Harney, F. W. Lander, Jonathan Tarbell, J. M. Schall, E. B. Williston, H. C. Wood, Edmund Rice, C. A. Coolidge, B. K. Roberts, G. P. Buell, W. W. H. Davis, W. R. Lee, Warren Shedd, G. E. Bryant, B. G. Farrar, C. B. Stoughton, T. F. Wright; Cols. J. W. Frizzell, Newell Gleason, F. W. Partridge, S. M. Preston, and Prince Augustin Yturbe, staff of General Bolivar, South America. Among cadets eighty-five served as officers in U.S. and Confederate Navies, among them Admiral George Dewey, '55; Rear Admirals C. S. Boggs, '23; T. T. Craven, '23; C. C. Carpenter, '50; G. A. Converse, '63; G. F. Colvocoresses, '66; Commodores Josiah Tattnall, '23; W. B. Whiting, '27; John Graham, '27; Ebenezer Farrand, '23.

The officers favoring the simplification of paper work in the Army, so bitterly opposed by General Ainsworth, are Major Generals Grant and Barry; Brigadier Generals Maus, F. A. Smith, Hodges, Funston, Sharpe, Schuyler and Garlington; Colonels Mansfield, Greene, E. T. Brown, Booth, Gardner, Dyer, Pitcher, C. W. Foster, T. W. Jones, Taylor, Davis, Steever, Williams, Loughborough, Wilson, Slaker, Cowles, Bailey, Coffin, White, Garrard and Paulding; Lieutenant Colonels Turner, Hoyle, Mann, Andrus, Lassiter, Banister, Plummer, Hunter, Newcomb and Townsley; Majors McClachlin, Jr., Durfee, Hatch, Roberts, Hartsock, Erwin, Slavens, Carr, Atkinson, Brett, Parke, Ruffner, Gordon, Sturgis, Goodman, Haan, Robbins, Landers, Barrette, Styer, Skerrett, Barden, Pendleton, Gatchell, Ford, McFarland, Chamberlain, Blakely and Dentler; Captains Rosenbaum, Baldwin, Dickman, Bennett, Stockle, Lyon, O'Shea, Van Leer, Frazier, Burnside, Lincoln, Settle, Mullay, McNamee, Jonston, Ryan, Wallace, Parker, Paxton, Stewart, Foster, Masteller, Robinson, Raymond, Worker, Barnhardt, Dean, Mitchell, Steele, Bingham, Roeder, Jewell, Barry, Boyd, Bryant, Littlehant, Procter, Kerrick, Field, McBride, Long, Power, Lindsey and Abernethy; 1st Lieutenants Taylor, Kuznik, Dougherty, Edwards, Wood, Macomb, Bailey, Mowry, Phillips, Stuckey, Wheatley, Bunn, Tremaine, Palmer, Thompson, Geere, Singles, Troxel, Pope, Deans, Dusenbury and Wilson; 2d Lieutenants Hall, Rodgers, Dickey, Dodson, Chaffee, Call, Shippam, Smith and Malloy.

The troops stationed at Fort Myer, Va., will give an exhibition Artillery and Cavalry drill and games, the proceeds to go to the fund to help send the delegation of riflemen from the United States to the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, this summer. The entertainment, to be held on the afternoon and evening of Friday, April 5, will consist of bareback and Cossack riding, mounted broadsword contest, Artillery drill, musical drill by a troop of Cavalry and high jumping. In the latter contest some of the horses which will be used at Stockholm in the military riding and jumping contests will be shown. It is understood that the rifle team will be under the captaincy of Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, U.S.N., an officer who has had a great deal of experience along these lines, and who was captain of two successful Navy teams in the National Matches. The Secretary of War has designated twenty-one experts of the Army to report to Washington and enter the trials for place on the team. The U.S. Marine Corps will have as many,

if not more, entrants. So far nothing has been heard from the Navy Department. The price of reserved seats at the Fort Myer exhibition will be 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1; box seats, \$2. Reservations may be secured from the Adjutant, Fort Myer, Va., and in Washington from Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones, Room 273, Navy Department; headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Mills Building; headquarters District of Columbia National Guard, Star Building, and the office of the N.R.A., 1025 Woodward Building.

Commending the suggestion of one of our correspondents that our economical Congress could save much public money by cutting down its own expenses, the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer says: "The main trouble with that body is that it never cuts expenses at precisely the right point, and never by any chance does it reduce its own allowances. It is talking now about taking charge of the Army, in a way, and running the Military Establishment of the country by committee hearings and more or less formal resolutions. Of course, if the time should come, and it might come almost any day, Congress would vote to increase the number of regiments and enlisted soldiers; but it would skeletonize the establishment and depend upon luck to make the Army efficient if it should be necessary to order it into the field. It is all foolishness, but it is entirely like Congress to do foolish things, and particularly when there are important elections in sight. We are all opposed to a great standing army; but this country has grown amazingly in the last half century, and we ought to have a military establishment proportioned in some degree to the national establishment. It would be far better and more economical to cut down Congress than to cut down the Army."

A Manila correspondent writes in the Medical Record of the great changes that have occurred in the sanitation of the islands since the beginning of the American occupancy of the archipelago, and says that health conditions are better now than they were at any previous time in two hundred and fifty years. He cites the falling off in cholera, dysentery, infantile convulsions, enteritis, etc., largely the result of the persistent prosecution and extension of the vigorous sanitation methods begun by the medical officers of the United States Army following the Spanish War. The recent completion of a modern water system with a well guarded watershed for the city of Manila has been a large factor in the lower morbidity rate. Since the opening of the Philippine General Hospital in September, 1910, there has been a great change in the public attitude toward hospitals. Before that time the Filipino looked upon a hospital as a place to go and die, and the fear of a hospital was almost universal among the masses. That this attitude has changed completely is evidenced by the fact that at this hospital persons are now applying for treatment at the out-patient department at the rate of 80,000 cases per year, thus making it one of the largest out-patient dispensaries in the world.

Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, N.G. N.Y., recently recommended to Adjutant General William Verbeck that recommendation be made on the War Department under the Provisional Small-arms Firing Regulations of the Army of 1900 for the War Department gold medal, awarded to officers and men who have been members actually firing on prize winning teams in the National Match. The requisition was honored by the War Department, and handsome gold medals have been forwarded to the following: Capt. George W. Corwin, Capt. Arthur E. Wells and Ord. Sergt. George H. Doyle, 71st Inf., and Post Q.M. Sergt. F. M. Dardinkiller, 2d Brig., Hdqrs., who were on the team winning first place in 1903, 1904 and 1905 and first place in Class B in 1909; Lieut. W. B. Short, 1st Btln. of Field Art., who was on the team winning first place in 1903 and 1904 and first place in Class B, 1909; Ord. Sergt. George W. Lent, 47th Inf., on team winning first place in 1904 and 1905 and fourth place in 1906; Ord. Sergt. William F. Leushner, 74th Inf., on team winning first place in 1905, fourth place in 1906 and first place in Class B, 1909.

At the eighth annual meeting of the directors of the New England Military Rifle Association, held a few days ago, it was voted to hold a tournament this year at Wakefield, but the date was not fixed. Adjutant Gen. Charles W. Abbott, of Rhode Island, president of the association, was unanimously re-elected to that office for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were Major J. M. Portal, secretary-treasurer; Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., executive officer; Major Charles H. Cole, 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., chief range officer. The following were appointed a competitive committee: President and the secretary-treasurer ex-officio, Gen. H. H. S. Tanner, Gen. L. S. Tillotson, Gen. G. A. Forsyth, Col. George H. Priest, Col. J. D. Upton, Col. J. J. Dooley, Major A. F. Cummings, Major H. D. Wilcox, Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, Capt. Earl D. Church and Capt. A. G. Reynolds.

Lewis Nixon declared in an interview: "In the preparations the Government is making for the opening of the canal it is not safeguarding the rights of our own merchant marine. Later, if we try to curtail the advantages the foreign Powers are now seizing, we shall hear the assertion that they have vested rights. We are listlessly watching Japan make a Japanese pond out of the Pacific Ocean. In days past one king stronger than another would plant his flag upon the other's territory and call it his. Now, there is some such division of the oceans being made, a sort of 'gentlemen's agreement' between nations in which we are not participating. The Flager railway extension over the Keys is the greatest recent adjunct to the military fortification of this country. We ought to take care of it with military fortifications."

The Portland Oregonian says: "Secretary of War Stimson's suggestion to Congress that the money proposed for putting the Militia on pay might be used to better advantage in the establishment of 50,000 reserves is a good one. It becomes doubly convincing in the light of Attorney General Wickersham's finding that the Organized Militia can be called on by the President only in event of an invasion. Inasmuch as our national military policy provides the smallest possible Regular force, the need of an effective and efficient reserve corps to serve as a direct auxiliary to the Regular Army is manifest."

BURIAL OF THE MAINE.

Going to its last rest with a larger measure of fame than any other ship's hull ever possessed perhaps in history and attended by the affectionate interest of millions of the citizens the proud old battleship was built to defend, the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine was sunk on March 16 just out of sight of the island of Cuba, in whose liberation her destruction had played so large a part. The ceremonies of her entombment in her shifting grave of the ever-moving sea were as simple as the impressiveness of her burial demanded. It was under a lowering sky and in a heavy tumbling sea that the wreck, about whose resurrection from the waters of Havana Harbor have clung so much sympathy and sorrow for those who went to their death in her shattered frame, plunged to her sapphire sepulchre with colors flying and with thousands of spectators in attending ships watching with such silent sorrow as is seen around an earthly grave. Her decks covered deep with flowers and palms and a U.S. ensign floating from the jury mast, where the mainmast formerly stood, the Maine put to sea on her last voyage. As the wreck passed the American squadron the crews manned the rails, the marines presented arms, the bandsmen on the quarterdeck played the national anthem, while minute guns boomed a requiem. Passing out of the harbor no salutes were fired, the flotilla, headed by the Maine, proceeding in silence with all flags at half-mast. The course was almost due north, so as to keep the wreck head-on to the heavy sea.

At 4:35 o'clock a three-whistle blast from the North Carolina, followed by one gun, announced that the three-mile limit had been crossed. The American cruisers took up a position to the eastward of the wreck, the Cuban warships moved to the westward, and the accompanying vessels were grouped to the north and south. Precisely at five o'clock another whistle sounded from the North Carolina and another gun was fired. The wrecking crew instantly threw open the valves and jumped aboard a tug alongside, which steamed a little distance away. Then all eyes in the convoying fleet were fixed on the wreck, the crews of the warships lining the rails.

For ten minutes no change was visible in the trim of the great, rusty, battered hulk, which pitched heavily. As she remained pitching and wallowing each moment she settled deeper and deeper, and at last the stern was seen to rise. In a few seconds the hulk was almost vertical, showing first the propellers and then the full keel. The next moment there was a flash of blue and white, as the great ensign flying from the mast struck the waves and disappeared. Simultaneously the decks were blown up by the air pressure, and with incredible velocity the Maine plunged down, leaving no trace save flowers tossing on the surface of the sea. The silence was broken by whistle blasts from the whole fleet, which was the only salute. Ten minutes later the Cuban flagship Hatuey fired a farewell national salute to the squadron. Both U.S. cruisers replied and then shaped their course for Norfolk. Twenty minutes elapsed from the opening of the valves until the vessel disappeared. The depth where the Maine plunged is estimated to be not less than six hundred fathoms.

The morning ceremonies which accompanied the transfer of the bodies to the North Carolina were marked by scenes of reverence and solemnity rarely equaled in the Cuban capital.

President Taft, the members of the Cabinet and other high government officials will attend the open air services to be conducted on the south front of the State, War and Navy Department Building, overlooking the White House park, on the afternoon of March 23, in honor of the Maine dead. In letters to the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House President Taft on March 16 suggested that Congress attend the memorial service as an expression of a national tribute to the ill-fated Maine, its officers and men. When the North Carolina and Birmingham arrived at Hampton Roads the coffins containing the remains of sixty-five of the Maine's crew were transferred from the North Carolina to the Birmingham and brought by the scout cruiser to the Washington Navy Yard on March 22. The next day the coffins will be placed on flag-draped caissons and escorted to the scene of the funeral services by bluejackets, marines and sailors. The Marine Band will furnish music. After the services the funeral procession will march to Arlington National Cemetery, where already a large number of the Maine's victims are buried.

Throughout the United States the "funeral" of the Maine was observed as a fitting subject for national sorrow. In many cities flags were at half-mast. The exercises connected with the celebration of St. Patrick's Day afforded many opportunities for the showing of formal respect. The parades were halted at a given minute and there were special remembrances in church services. Such ceremonies as the lowering of the flag on the armory of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., New York city, and the uncovering of citizens on the streets at the stroke of three o'clock were numerous. Governor Dix, of New York, directed the half-masting of flags on the state buildings, and Mayor Gaynor did the same in the city. The shipping along the water front and in the bay of New York dipped colors at the same hour, while in the Maritime Exchange exercises were held with a chaplain officiating and hundreds of shipowners and merchants taking part. In many theaters the matinee performances were stopped for a few minutes while the orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner," in many cases the audiences rising and singing the national anthem.

The final burial of the wreck of the Maine was not only one of the most impressive events in the history of our Navy, but brought to a successful culmination the work of the Engineer Corps of the Army in resurrecting the ruins from the waters of Havana Harbor, one of the most unusual and difficult engineering tasks ever undertaken. The regular, almost clock-like, precision with which the work went forward showed the wisdom of committing the duty to that corps, and every day's progress was a testimonial to the efficiency of the Army Engineers. One of the most commendable features of the raising of the wreck was the absence of all sensational elements that might appeal to a morbid curiosity or might tend to awaken national resentments long since dead and covered with the mantle of sorrow and pity. None of the officers connected with the task went out of his way to discuss the causes of the explosion, clearly realizing from his training as an officer that his service was to attend to the engineering phases of the problem, leaving to others the determining of the causes of the explosion which sent the historic ship to the bottom.

with so many helpless officers and men. The whole undertaking was carried on with such admirable devotion to the highest standards of military efficiency and propriety that it is only natural that even the Springfield Republican should be stirred to publish the following expressive tribute: "The sea burial of the old battleship Maine must have been an exceedingly impressive spectacle, if the sight of it had the effect the reading of it did. The Government is to be congratulated upon sinking the blasted hulk 600 fathoms deep, instead of bringing it to our ports for cheap display. The task of raising the ship from the mud bottom of Havana Harbor, settling forever the question of the explosion's cause, and then sending it to eternal rest was executed with an efficiency which the country invariably expects from the Engineers of the military services."

GEORGE WALLACE MELVILLE.

A figure of heroic proportions, mentally as well as physically, was George Wallace Melville, U.S.N., Engineer-in-Chief, retired, whose death occurred at his home in Philadelphia on Sunday, March 17. He belonged to a race of Scotch Vikings, his father being a man measuring 6 ft. 6 in., his brother 6 ft. 4 in., and he himself being just under the six feet, with a great leonine head, massive shoulders and tremendous arms. In his later life his hair was white and as heavy and shaggy as that of a polar bear. He had a great white beard that gave him a patriarchal appearance. Even in his advanced years he was noted for his great physical strength. Edmund Clarence Stedman did not need to draw greatly on his poetic imagination when he described Melville as requiring only a trident to transform him into Neptune riding triumphant over the waves. It is said that a German portrait painter seeking a man typical of American strength and manhood, to figure in a series of types he had been commissioned to prepare for the German Emperor, searched in vain until his eye fell on Melville. The artist was introduced to the Engineer, and succeeded, after much trouble, in inducing his ideal to sit for him. Thus Melville's picture, labeled merely "America," is hanging in the Emperor's private collection of national types.

Melville's habit of addressing people as "brother" was an indication of his friendly disposition toward all men. The Philadelphia Ledger says: "He had a heart as kindly as his brain was active, hidden beneath a gruff mannerism and irascible disposition. He was some years ago noted as an after-dinner speaker. He would permit of no interruption while he was speaking, and once—this being a typical incident—when he was speaking about his polar experiences a dinner broke in to ask him whether the Arctic regions were conducive to good health. The Admiral looked at his questioner witheringly and roared: 'I wasn't there for my health. Now keep quiet.'

"So vast was his stock of general information and so wide was his field of knowledge and experience that Melville was sought on all possible occasions by newspaper men. And to reporters he was sure to be delightfully genial and accommodating."

Born in New York on Jan. 10, 1841, of Scotch lineage, Melville was educated in the public schools and also at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. On July 29, 1861, at the age of twenty, he was appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy. For a time he was on the side-wheel steamer Michigan, cruising on the Great Lakes, and was then transferred to the sloop-of-war Dakota, of the North Atlantic Fleet. With her he served at the shelling of Lambert's Point and the capture of Norfolk, Va., the Dakota acting as guard ship during the night and morning of the destruction of the Merrimac off Craney Island, in Norfolk Harbor. He was then with the fleet that took part in the clearing of the James River, later with the fleet that covered the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing, and after Farragut had made his passage up the Mississippi River carried despatches to the Admiral. Soon afterward he contracted typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital at Key West. In December, 1862, he became second assistant engineer; first assistant Jan. 30, 1865, and Chief Engineer March 4, 1881.

In October, 1863, the U.S.S. Wachusett, Capt. Napoleon Collins, U.S.N., essayed to ram the Confederate privateer Florida in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil. When the chief engineer objected on the ground that the shock of the collision would displace the boilers and create havoc by rupturing the steam pipes and breaking the boiler connections the assistant engineer, Melville, volunteered to be left alone in the engine room and the fire rooms to reverse the engines after the shock and assume the entire risk of an explosion. This he did, and though no accident followed, the daring conduct of the young engineer was not less highly appreciated. Previous to this he had volunteered to go aboard the Florida in civilian clothes to get information for his commanding officer, thus assuming all the risks of a spy.

The chief engineer of the sealing steamer Tigress, which in May, 1873, rescued ten of the crew of the Polaris who had been floating 187 days on an Arctic ice floe, was George W. Melville. That the Tigress itself was able to proceed as far north as the Kane expedition was ascribed in large part to the skill and energy of her chief engineer. Melville was also chief engineer of the ill-fated Arctic steamer Jeanette, which was on June 11, 1881, crushed and sunk by the drifting ice in which she had been helplessly imprisoned twenty-one months. In his journals DeLong, who commanded this expedition, said of Melville: "He is more and more a treasure every day. He is not only without a superior as an engineer, but he is bright and cheerful to an extraordinary degree. He sings well, is always contented, and brightens everybody by his presence alone. He is always self-helpful and reliant, never worries about the future, is ready for any emergency, has a cheerful word for everybody night and morning, and is, in fine, a tower of strength in himself."

There is no more heroic chapter in the history of our Navy than that furnished by Melville in his unavailing attempt to rescue DeLong and others of the Arctic party when he had himself, after incredible hardships, landed with the crew of the whaleboat entrusted to his command on the Lena Delta. The cairn tomb erected by Melville over the frozen remains of DeLong and his two companions has been reproduced in marble and granite at the Naval Academy.

Melville was overwhelmed with honor on his return from this expedition. Eight years later he received the tardy recognition of an advance of one grade in rank, and

was with others of the expedition or their heirs granted a medal in commemoration of the perils in which he and the few who with him escaped death—in the language of a Congressional report, "underwent great privation from cold and hunger, such as few men have ever endured and survived." The passage by Congress, Sept. 30, 1890, of the bill conferring these honors made no change in the position of Melville, as he had three years previous to this been advanced to the position of Engineer-in-Chief.

The experience with the ill-fated DeLong expedition did not daunt the heroic Melville, as is shown by the fact that three years later he joined as chief engineer of Commander Schley's flagship the expedition which rescued Greely and his party. When Melville arrived in Portsmouth Harbor on his return with the rescue party he hastened to call on an old shipmate, announcing his visit by a card ascribed in characteristic fashion as that of "Melville the blacksmith."

Of Melville's appointment as Engineer-in-Chief, Aug. 9, 1882, over forty-four of his seniors, Bennett, in his volume "The Steam Navy of the United States," says: "Of the many great services rendered the Navy by Secretary Whitney none has been greater in resulting benefits than his selection of George W. Melville to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. One of the first of Mr. Melville's acts after becoming Engineer-in-Chief was to outlaw the venerable notion that the engines of a war vessel should be horizontal, that they might be stowed in the bottom of a ship, below the water line, and in any space that might be left after other departments had made choice of what they wanted. The engines of the Maine were his first creation in this direction. The adoption of coil boilers for the Monterey was another early step of his toward freeing our Navy from the tangle of conventional precedents that had grown upon it. As a measure of his professional abilities it may be stated that after his accession to the office of Engineer-in-Chief bidders for new vessels ceased supplying machinery designs of their own and gladly accepted those furnished by the Bureau of Steam Engineering."

As the head of this bureau he superintended the designing of 120 naval vessels developing in the aggregate 700,000 horsepower. He was looked to as one of the best authorities in the country on the propulsion of steam vessels. When any new plan was proposed for use in the Navy by members of Congress or by others the opinion of Admiral Melville was first sought after and quoted. Perhaps the most conspicuous professional success which he achieved was the planning of the triple screw fliers, the Minneapolis and the Columbia. In 1902 he submitted a minority report to the Board of Construction in Washington insisting that the then new cruisers Washington and Tennessee should have a speed of twenty-three knots rather than twenty-two. That same year he said leaving the engineering work on our warships to warrant machinists and the non-enforcement of the personnel act was inviting disaster in the Navy. In 1907 Melville was quoted as saying that our warships were the best in the world.

His retirement from active service Jan. 10, 1903, marked the departure from administrative duties of one of the strongest and most unique characters ever connected with the Navy. Up to that time he had been Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for sixteen years, and no other naval officer had ever been chief of that bureau for such a continuous period. He was originally appointed by President Cleveland, and was continued in office by Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Melville was received in private audience by the Czar and Czarina of Russia and decorated with the Order of St. Stanislaus of the first class. He was a member of the National Geographical Society, an honorary member of the Royal Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geography, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, an honorary member of the Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain, and received the degree of doctor of engineering from the Stevens Institute of Technology.

He was also a member of the Naval Order of the United States and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was an ex-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He received the degree of doctor of laws from Georgetown University, and was the first man to have conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of science at Columbia University. On Oct. 18, 1907, he was married to Miss Estella L. Pollis, of Philadelphia, who was his second wife, and the ceremony was celebrated in New York at the "Little Church Around the Corner."

The death of Admiral Melville occurred at his home, 620 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, at ten o'clock Sunday morning, March 17. His death was due to heart disease. He had suffered no fewer than four attacks of this affliction within two months. Friday night as he was leaving his offices, 532 Walnut street, he was again stricken. He collapsed into a chair, and Dr. Max J. Stern, his physician, was summoned, and the Admiral was taken home. Once there he lapsed into a semi-conscious condition from which he never recovered.

In the early part of last week Admiral Melville went to Washington on business connected with the engines of the newest battleships now being designed. Despite the fact that he was seventy-one years old, and that the engineers with whom he was consulting were much younger, he insisted on working far into the night. He was advised to defer the work until the following day, but his answer, and it was most typical, was:

"I may be dead to-morrow, or I may never get a chance to work here again. Let's do this now."

The funeral of Admiral Melville was attended by many distinguished in the Navy and Army and in civil life. Services in charge of the Rev. John R. Davies, pastor of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, were held at the home and at the grave in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Two buglers sounded "taps" at the grave, and a salute of three volleys was fired by Company E, of the Advance Base Battalion, U.S.M.C., under command of Capt. B. W. Sibley.

CRITICISMS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

The military correspondent of the London Times is guilty of something very much in the nature of lese majesté when he says:

"The confidence of the German army in itself is in one sense a source of strength and in another of weakness. It will doubtless enable the Army and the nation to embark upon a war with a firm belief in victory, but all the greater will be the disillusionment if victory is not speedily obtained. The methods by which the Germans sedulously propagate in foreign countries the idea that German arms are invincible are useful in their way, for they enable German diplomacy to secure by peaceful means results which would otherwise only be obtained by great sacrifices in war. There seems no reason to

doubt that the Emperor himself firmly believes in the superiority of German arms and in the ability of the German army to crush all opposition. The sharpness of the German sword and the weight of the German fist are well known figures in Imperial speeches. It is possible that Germany may possess officers who recognize that the overweening confidence of the German army is not wholly warranted by the facts of the case, but it seems likely that up to a comparatively recent date there were none who cared to risk their careers by uttering unpalatable and inconvenient truths. From highest to lowest the word passes that everything military in Germany is superlatively excellent, and that nothing which takes place in foreign armies is worth troubling about.

"The German army appears to the writer to have trained itself stale. Year in, year out, the same ceaseless round of intensive training has reduced the whole Army to a machine by which individuality, initiative, and freshness have been rigorously crushed out. The effort to create initiative by regulation has not succeeded. The training of the year, always the same, has become a form of somnambulism. Everybody does the same thing every hour of every day every year, and officers who have to wait sixteen or seventeen years for their companies are spent and tired long before they rise to high command. The majority of senior regimental officers do not possess the physical qualifications necessary for effective service during the arduous strain of the infantry fight, and until the cadres are rejuvenated these conditions will remain unaltered. There are some great thinkers and some hard workers among the officers, but the impression conveyed is that only a select few really work, that all individuality has been crushed out of the rank and file, and that both absolutely, and still more relatively, the German army is not so good as its fore-runner which achieved the union of the German states. 'A bloody war and a sickly season'—that venerable toast of our port-drinking ancestors—might reinvigorate the army or might destroy it. Failing such extreme measures, the best thing to restore new life to the Army would be to disband it for a year in order to give everybody, from top to bottom, a much needed rest."

"Students will soon cease to go to this school in the expectation of seeing practice equal to the theory, for in every arm and in almost every service there are nowadays no better military models in Germany than are to be found elsewhere. Europe, Asia and America have not sat for forty years in the school of Moltke in vain. The world has gone on while Germany has stood still."

FRENCH VIEW OF OUR RELATIONS TO MEXICO

With a timeliness that throws into strong relief their questionable bitterness of language appear three volumes on the French intervention in Mexico during the Civil War in the United States. They are from the pen of Col. Ch. Blanchot, retired, of the French army, who was a participant as an officer in the French expedition in the stirring events which culminated in the death of Maximilian and the destruction of the hopes of Napoleon III. to get a foothold in the Western Hemisphere. The severe tone assumed by the author toward the United States and the imputation of improper motives in acts of the past and the suggestion of sinister designs in our present attitude toward Mexico and other republics to the south is the natural result of the experiences of a man who was engaged in the hopeless attempt to establish an empire on American soil.

The plan proposed in 1861 by Secretary Seward for the United States to pay to France, Spain and England the sum of forty-five million francs and to take a mortgage on certain provinces of Mexico the author calls the "trick of a thief," for the United States counted on arranging it so that the mortgage could never be discharged and then after a few years it would seize the beautiful mortgaged provinces and add them to the territory which in the war of 1847 she had taken from Mexico.

It is unfortunate that the author should have twisted the proposal of the United States for a small loan to quiet the claims of the European Powers against Mexico into a design upon the territorial integrity of that country. If anyone is to be accused of duplicity and unfaithfulness, one might call attention to the conduct of Emperor Napoleon III. in challenging the Monroe Doctrine at the very time the American Republic was in the throes of a civil war. As to the loan here mentioned the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "A convention between Great Britain, France and Spain for joint interference in Mexico was signed in London on Oct. 31, 1861, and the assistance of the United States with a small loan was declined, Mexican territory being demanded as security." How else the United States could insure repayment than by a territorial guarantee it is difficult to determine. That there was any ulterior motive in the minds of the Washington Government will be believed only by those who, like our French author, allow their prejudices to run away with their sense of fairness. Rather oracularly the author says: "One day, perhaps, the United States will take up again the Mexican question. Then Europe will remain without doubt a passive spectator of this new aggrandizement of the American Union. And in conditions far easier than those of 1848 the Americans will easily conquer Mexico thus enveloped by the United States. And to this conquest they will have to give only a political sanction, for they have conquered it already tacitly and materially by a methodical commercial, industrial and even social infiltration which begins to frighten the Mexicans themselves, who will be the victims."

When the convention of London was signed between Spain, France and Great Britain to land an expedition in Mexico to protect foreign residents in Mexico President Lincoln made the announcement that "the United States ought not to have recourse to coercive measures for the satisfaction of their grievances at a time when the Mexican government is profoundly shaken by internal dissensions." Of Lincoln's attitude in this matter Colonel Blanchot has the hardihood to say: "This declaration conformed to the secret schemes which animated the Washington Government, which naturally was exasperated by the failure of its lucrative plan proposed at the beginning of the negotiations. The hostility which is apparent in this Presidential reply manifested itself secretly in the course of the events which took place in Mexico. * * * If we had supported the Confederates in the American Civil War and caused their triumph we should have averted the Mexican war, for Juarez would not have kept up his fight deprived of the moral and material support of the Yankees, and we should finally have justly brought about

the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine. We should have rendered a great service to Europe, and even to America. In any case, the United States, which made such a display of chivalric sentiments in refusing to employ coercive measures against Mexico because the latter was suffering from grave internal difficulties, would not have been embarrassed later by equal scruples when it declared war on Spain under the fallacious and ridiculous pretext that sentiments of humanity and philanthropy made it a duty for it to fly to the help of the Cuban insurgents and thus lay violent hands upon the rights of Spain. All this would not have happened in 1898 if forty years before we had supported the insurgents of the South, far more interesting than those of Cuba."

The author insists that it was not in the purposes of the French intervention to make Maximilian emperor of Mexico, and that France did not make him a victim of her ill-starred plans. He seeks to prove that Maximilian was thrust upon Napoleon III, whose chief idea was to re-establish in Mexico the old Company of the Indies by "leaving to Mexico its autonomy consecrated and fortified by a French protectorate." While not sparing of his words in denouncing any apparent lack of straightforwardness in the allies of France and in the United States, Colonel Blanchot naively remarks that "it was necessary at any cost that Napoleon should not let the least glimmer of his designs be seen, and consequently to arrive at his goal he followed those devious side paths which international politics demanded." The work is from the press of Emile Nourry, 62 rue des Ecoles, Paris. The title: "Mémoires: L'Intervention Française au Mexique."

AVIATION NOTES.

Perhaps it is the quiet but steady advance of Germany in aviation that is spurring France to such vigorous efforts to retain her lead in the air, a superiority shown by the fact that the French War Department possesses 208 aeroplanes with 150 officers serving in the aviation branch of the service, while the planes owned by the German War Department number thirty, with eighty-five officers serving in the aviation branch.

Louis Paulhan, the noted French aviator, who won the London to Manchester race, has brought out a new aeroplane which he calls the aerial torpedo. A French engineer worked out the designs, which differ markedly from previous types. The body is of the shape of a Whitehead torpedo and is completely inclosed, except for the well in which the airman and his passenger sit. The wings rise sharply upward and outward from the body, so that the weight is well below the supporting area. The body spreads out into a broad horizontal tail, which can be inclined upward or downward for vertical steering, while lateral steering is effected by a large pin projecting upward from the rear of the body. The screw propeller is in the rear of the tail, so that the pilot has nothing in front of him and is not troubled by the draft of the screw. With a motor of only 22 h.p. Paulhan has covered seventy-seven miles in the hour, and with a 40 h.p. motor he expects to accomplish 100 miles with ease. He says that the high speed of his machine and the gull-like curvature of the wings make it easy to manage in rough and gusty weather, just as gulls can face storms that drive slow-flying birds to cover.

Maurice Tabuteau, the French holder of a number of flying records, flew from Pau to Poitiers on March 11, a distance of about 261 miles, in his monoplane in two hours and thirty-five minutes. He traveled at the rate of approximately 101½ miles an hour.

The recent flight of the British officer, Lieut. B. H. Barrington-Kennett, Grenadier Guards, who on Feb. 14 covered a distance of 249 miles 840 yards with a passenger in the army section of the Mortimer Singer competition, constituted a world's passenger carrying record. Other British officers have not been so fortunate. Lieut. H. H. Harford, 9th Battery, R.F.A., while flying on a Bristol aeroplane during maneuvers at Peshawar had a serious fall, breaking a leg and sustaining minor injuries. On Feb. 25 Lieut. H. E. Watkins, 4th (Special Reserve) Battalion, Essex Regiment, met with an accident while flying at Brooklands, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh. He took too sharp a turn and got into difficulties. He tried to regain his equilibrium, but the machine came down heavily.

In introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons March 4 Colonel Seely, Under Secretary of State for War, announced that the aviation school to be established at Salisbury Plain, the great maneuvering ground in England, would be for the training of soldiers, sailors and civilians. One hundred and eighty officers would be passed through the school yearly. They must first learn to fly at their own expense, to be repaid on presentation of their pilots' certificates. The government will purchase 131 aeroplanes.

HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A history of the Russo-Japanese war written by the Japanese General Staff will be issued in twenty volumes, ten of which will be description and ten volumes will be devoted to maps. The whole work will contain about 8,000 pages and about 800 maps. The publication of this history will commence in May of this year, and the volumes will be published at intervals until October, 1913, when it is intended to publish the last volume. The price, bound in half leather, will be about \$30 for the set of twenty volumes; in cloth, about \$27. The contents are as follows:

Vol. I.—Part I.: Cause of the war—1, Enterprises of Russia in the Far East; 2, severance of the diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia. Part II.: Military preparations of Japan and Russia—3, General conditions of the Russian forces; 4, general conditions of the Japanese forces. Part III.: Plans of operations of Japanese and Russian armies—5, Plans of operations of Russian army and a general description of their development; 6, ditto Japanese army. Part IV.: Outbreak of the war and the control of the command of the sea—7, Declaration of war and attitude of the foreign Powers; 8, general description of naval campaigns. Part V.: Occupation of Korea and the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula—9, General conditions; 10, pacification of Korea; 11, landing of the 1st Army and occupation of the left bank of Yalu River; 12, battle of Yalu; 13, occupation of Fan-fon-cheng and preparation for the advance movements; 14, landing of the 2d Army and battle at Shi-san-ly-tsu and its vicinity; 15, battle of Nan-shan; 16, battle of Te-li-tsui; 17, landing of the Independent 10th Division and occupation of Chu-gan.

Vol. II.—Part VI.: Northern advance of the main

body of the Manchurian army—18, General conditions; 19, battle at Yu-chu-liu-tsu and Yan-tsui-lin Mountain; 20, organization of the 4th Army and battle of Ti-my-ching and its vicinity; 21, battle of Ta-shi-chao.

Vol. III.—Part VII.: Battle of Liao-yang—22, General conditions of the Manchurian army; 23, occupation of the left bank of Tan-ho River; 24, occupation of Chi-li-tsu and Ta-shi-toa; 25, occupation of An-shan-ten and Tan-je-poo; 26, activities of the 1st Army; 27, activities of the 4th Army; 28, activities of the 2d Army.

Vol. IV.—Part VIII.: Battle of Sha-ho—29, General conditions before the battle; 30, general conditions of the Manchurian army; 31, activities of the 1st Army; 32, activities of the 4th Army; 33, activities of the 2d Army.

Vol. V.—Part IX.: Siege of Port Arthur—34, Organization of the 3d Army and occupation of an advanced position; 35, preparations for the siege; 36, first assault.

Vol. VI.—Part IX.: Siege of Port Arthur (continued)—37, Second assault; 38, third assault; 39, occupation of the permanent forts and the surrender of Port Arthur.

Vol. VII.—Part X.: Opposing forces at Sha-ho—40, General conditions of the Manchurian army; 41, detailed conditions of each corps in the main body of the Manchurian army; 42, battle of Pei-ho-tai; 43, northern advance of the 3d Army; 44, organization of the Yalu Army; 45, movements of the independent cavalry under special duty.

Vol. VIII.—Part XI.: Battle of Muk-den—46, General conditions; 47, activities of the Yalu Army; 48, activities of the 1st Army.

Vol. IX.—Part XI.: Battle of Muk-den (continued)—49, Activities of the 4th Army; 50, activities of the 2d Army; 51, activities of the 3d Army.

Vol. X.—Part XII.: Rearrangement of the Manchurian Army—52, Rearrangement of the troops; 53, preparation for advance. Part XIII.: Occupation of the island of Sagalien—54, Occupation of the southern part of Sagalien; 55, occupation of the northern part of Sagalien. Part XIV.: Movements of the Korean Army—56, Activities of the guard at Gen-san; 57, activities of the Korean Army in the north. Part XV.: Restoration of peace—58, Peace conference; 59, triumphal return and the demobilization. Part XVI.: Communication lines—60, Communication line of the 1st Army; 61, communication line of the 2d Army; 62, communication line of the 3d Army; 63, communication line of the 4th Army; 64, communication line of the Yalu Army; 65, defensive measures of the Korean Army and its communication line; 66, defensive measures of the Liao-tung Garrison Army and its communication line; 67, communication line of the Independent 10th Division. Part XVII.: Arrangements in the rear of the army and in the home country—68, Transportation and correspondence lines; 69, defense of seacoast; 70, equipment supplies; 71, maintenance supplies; 72, sanitation; 73, military administration of occupied territories. Part XVIII.: Imperial ceremonies and rewards—74, Graciousness of the imperial household; 75, loyalty of the nation; 76, consequences of the war.

The History is to be published in Japanese, and may be obtained at the Tokio Kaikosha (Army Club of Tokio), Tokio, Japan. Negotiations are under way for its translation into other languages, including English, the latter, it is understood, to be undertaken by the British government.

LAST CRUISE OF THE SAGINAW.

Writers with a tendency to exaggeration of verbal embellishment can learn the beauty of directness of literary style by reading "The Last Cruise of the Saginaw," by Paymaster George H. Read, U.S.N., retired, who describes the now almost forgotten but one time much talked of loss of that U. S. steamer on a reef in the mid-Pacific more than forty years ago. The naval officer who narrates the incidents of that memorable accident kept a diary during his stay with the other members of the crew on the little islet far from the beaten track of ships, and now yielding to the persuasion of friends among whom are old shipmates, has launched it on the sea of literature with as much misgiving as the wrecked party launched the little gig that was to sail with five of their number over 1,500 miles of sea in a search for help. His fears are baseless, for no one who knows the sea can put down the book without regret, once having read the first half-dozen pages. Members of the Service who may have literary ambitions will profit from these words in the preface: "Some of the first instructions given to a newly fledged naval officer enjoin upon him the necessity for brevity and directness in his official communications, both oral and written, and eventually he becomes addicted to formal expressions that pervade his entire correspondence. Eloquence or sentiment would probably be crushed with a reprimand. I trust, therefore, that the reader will consider the above conditions as they have surrounded me throughout my service, should he or she find a lack of decorative language in my narrative." The dedication is "to the memory of the noble men who lost their lives in the effort to obtain relief for their shipwrecked comrades." The Saginaw, a side-wheeler, fourth rate, and built at Mare Island, left the Midway Islands late in October, 1870, under Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery Seward, later rear admiral, a picture of whom makes the frontispiece, and bore off for Ocean Island about fifty miles to the westward of the Midway Islands. On this island the British ship Gledstanes was wrecked in 1837, and the American ship Parker, in 1842, the crew of the latter remaining on the tiny island eight months. The Saginaw sailed for it with the double purpose of verifying its position and of taking off possible castaways. On a clear night she grounded on a reef surrounding the island, and in a few days went to pieces. The sea was calm and the crew, comprising nearly a hundred, managed to get about everything of value to the shore before the steamer went to pieces in the next few days from the pounding of the surf. Three weeks later, on Nov. 18, Lieut. J. G. Talbot and four enlisted men left the island in the little gig whose gunwale had been raised eight inches and for which sails had been made by the castaways.

The destination of the gig was Honolulu, whence help was to be dispatched. The gig covered the 1,500 miles safely but was capsized by a heavy sea while entering the Halalea harbor, Hawaiian Islands. All were drowned except the coxswain, William Halford, and a seaman, James Muir. The latter, however, died shortly after reaching shore. Halford's story at once resulted in the king of the Sandwich Islands sending the steamer Kilauea to Ocean Island to take off Commander Seward and his crew, which was done on Jan. 4, 1871, the castaways having been on the atoll since Oct. 29. A tablet in honor of Lieutenant Talbot and the men who died with him was soon after placed in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, to commemorate their heroism in venturing upon the long voyage in the frail craft. The author has been

asked many times how it happened that the Saginaw came to grief on a clear night when the officers knew the dangerous reef was near, and he cites the decision of the Court of Inquiry that the grounding was caused by a current, as the vessel was properly handled and the log had been carefully used. As these islets, or atolls, consist of a reef surrounding a lagoon and are hardly higher than the sea itself with little or no vegetation, it is difficult for the lookout to make them out, and the charting of the Pacific was then in its infancy. The book is published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, and is illustrated from sketches by Commander Seward and contemporary photographs.

COST OF ARMY RETIRED LIST.

In compliance with Senate Resolution 221, dated Feb. 15, 1912, Secretary Stimson submits a statement showing the number of officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the Army of each rank, and the total amount of yearly compensation paid to such officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the Army tabulated according to present age, and the total amount of yearly compensation paid to such officers and enlisted men; also estimates based on present authorized strength of the Army as to what the total cost for retired pay will be in the year 1920 and in the year 1930. It appears from this that the annual compensation to which officers on the retired list of the Army were entitled on Feb. 23, 1912, arranged according to rank, was as follows:

Rank.	Num-ber.	Pay per annum.	Total Pay.
Lieutenant generals	5	\$8,250.00	\$41,250.00
Major generals	25	6,000.00	150,000.00
Brigadier generals	236	4,500.00	1,062,000.00
Colonels	116	3,750.00	435,000.00
Lieutenant colonels	97	3,375.00	327,375.00
Majors	197	3,000.00	591,000.00
Do	11	2,700.00	29,700.00
Do	10	2,530.00	25,300.00
Captains	119	2,520.00	299,880.00
Do	27	2,340.00	63,180.00
Do	27	2,160.00	58,320.00
Do	21	1,980.00	41,580.00
First Lieutenants	26	2,100.00	54,600.00
Do	9	1,950.00	17,550.00
Do	27	1,800.00	48,600.00
Do	23	1,650.00	37,950.00
Do	7	1,500.00	10,500.00
Second Lieutenants	5	1,657.50	8,287.50
Do	5	1,530.00	7,650.00
Do	7	1,402.50	9,817.50
Do	4	1,275.00	5,100.00
Total	1,004		\$3,324,640.00

The number of officers tabulated according to present age and the total amount of yearly compensation, omitting cents, was as follows:

Age.	Num-ber.	Pay per annum.	Age.	Num-ber.	Pay per annum.	Total
91	1	\$3,375	57	29	\$90,600	
90	1	2,520	56	14	44,475	
89	3	12,375	55	15	44,700	
88	1	4,500	54	10	27,442	
87	3	10,125	53	19	58,785	
86	1	6,000	52	17	47,962	
85	2	5,520	51	15	43,200	
84	5	19,020	50	14	39,300	
83	7	27,000	49	11	29,212	
82	8	7,985	48	11	30,592	
81	7	28,500	47	11	26,430	
80	5	16,500	46	7	16,320	
79	13	49,125	45	7	17,070	
78	9	30,540	44	7	15,930	
77	11	39,645	43	9	21,030	
76	23	80,580	42	6	13,650	
75	30	103,680	41	9	18,100	
74	40	154,095	40	13	26,760	
73	34	133,290	39	12	26,320	
72	43	175,740	38	7	13,140	
71	37	142,560	37	19	88,620	
70	48	196,830	36	10	19,260	
69	51	204,240	35	15	28,195	
68	56	221,100	34	15	25,492	
67	41	157,305	33	12	20,295	
66	35	131,385	32	5	8,085	
65	36	137,640	31	4	6,225	
64	29	95,865	30	3	4,275	
63	12	43,290	29	1	1,500	
62	20	70,035	28	3	4,275	
61	18	54,150	27	3	4,275	
60	14	39,862	26			
59	16	58,245	25			
58	16	50,490	24			
Total	1,004					\$3,324,640

Of these 1,004, five were lieutenant generals, twenty-five major generals, 236 brigadiers, 116 colonels, 97 lieutenant colonels, 218 majors, 194 captains, 92 first and 21 second lieutenants. The number of enlisted men on the retired list, tabulated according to present age and the total amount of their yearly compensation, was as follows:

Present age.	Num-ber.	Total amount.	Present age.	Num-ber.	Total amount.
87	1	\$810	59	153	\$107,181
85	2	1,620	58	154	95,031
81	5	3,780	57	124	91,632
80	3	2,286	56	123	91,854
79	5	8,222	55	125	91,954
78	8	5,189	54	139	103,125
77	6	8,285	53	168	126,946
76	16	10,773	52	159	117,390
75	17	10,764	51	174	132,723
74	26	16,929	50	149	116,113
73	33	21,177	49	133	98,767
72	31	19,962	48	109	93,667
71	25	17,754	47	75	58,309
70	45	28,764	46	69	51,150
69	40	24,814	45	36	27,441</td

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The new Infantry signal flags and flag kits will be ready for issue to the Organized Militia about April 15, and distribution will be made about that time to all states and territories that have submitted requisitions therefor.

The following information has been furnished for use in connection with the course of instruction in the Service schools of a state: No changes have been made in the methods of conducting military correspondence since the issue of Army Regulations, 1910. A board has been investigating the whole subject of Army paper work, with a view to simplification, but no definite changes have been announced, and the whole matter is still under investigation. The Meyer code for visual signaling is still in use. There has been some question of making a change, and it is understood that the whole matter is now being considered by a board consisting of one officer of the Signal Corps and one naval officer.

The following information is furnished relative to leaves of absence for Federal employees who are members of the Organized Militia: The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he is heartily in favor of employees in all branches of the Treasury Department becoming members of the Militia and performing military duty, provided they are eligible, and that he will insure every reasonable opportunity and encouragement for them to do so. The Postmaster General states that on Sept. 21, 1907, he issued the following order and instructions, which are published in the Postal Guide annually, for the information of postmasters and postal employees: Ordered, That leaves of absence without pay, in addition to the leave of absence with pay authorized by law, will be granted to postal employees who are members of the National Guard when called upon to perform military duty by competent authority. The Department believes that the National Guard should be encouraged in every way, and that it is feasible for postmasters to arrange the duties of employees so that leaves of absence to perform military duty may be granted without detriment to the service.

The state of North Carolina has instituted a correspondence course for medical officers, under the direction of Major Henry Page, M.C., U.S.A.

The state of Minnesota has a law which provides for the payment of \$10 per month to a company quartermaster sergeant upon the certificate of his company commander that he has faithfully performed the duties of his office.

The Organized Militia is authorized to continue in use until unserviceable articles of uniform for officers and men which were authorized for the Regular Army prior to Dec. 26, 1911. It is advisable, however, that when officers purchase or are supplied with new uniforms they conform to the new pattern.

KNOX, OUR FIRST WAR SECRETARY.

In celebration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Military Academy the annual reunion dinner of graduates was held at the University Club, Boston, Mass., on Saturday evening, March 16. The committee in charge of the dinner were: Morris Schaff, '62; Adam Slaker, '77; Frederic Vaughan Abbot, '79; Thomas Cruse, '79; Charles B. Wheeler, '87; Francis C. Marshall, '90; Charles Mason Wesson, '00, secretary. Those present were: Ahern, '09; Brooks, '06; Buck, '00; Canfield, '01; Casad, '02; Case, '05; Washburne, '02; Cruse, '79; Darling, '88; Delano, '00; Gordon, '77; Hancock, '99; Hills, '66; Horsfall, '06; Jamieson, '92; Jewell, '99; Johnston, '97; Livermore, '65; Mahaffey, '02; Mansfield, '62; Marshall, '90; Pergo, '09; Ranlett, '98; Reade, '68; Ridgway, '83; Robinson, '52; Rose, '07; Russell, '71; Schaff, '62; Shinkle, '01; Slaker, '77; Smith, '08; Somers, '07; Ketcham, '90; Schwabe, '06; Wesson, '00; Wheeler, '75. The guest of honor representing the U.S. Military Academy was Col. W. B. Gordon, professor of philosophy. The toastmaster was Gen. Charles K. Darling, and speakers in addition to Professor Gordon were Gen. Philip Reade, Gen. Ellert Wheeler, Col. William R. Livermore and Gen. Morris Schaff.

General Reade, an original member of the class of '68, responded to the toast, "Looking Backward," and ascribed credit for the founding of the military school on the Hudson to Gen. Henry Knox, of Boston, Chief of Artillery and first Secretary of War and Navy under President George Washington. To Knox's incessant urging upon Congress, General Reade said, was due the ultimate foundation of the Military Academy at West Point.

In a paper headed, "Hints to Congressional Committee," written in September, 1776, Knox made shrewd and practical suggestions, some of which were destined in later years to justify his wisdom and claim to paternity of ideas sometimes ascribed to others. In this interesting document he recommends laboratories for the manufacture of materials for gunpowder and fulminates, ordnance stores, gun carriages and equipments, foundries for brass cannon, etc. He adds:

"And as officers can never act with confidence until they are Masters of their profession, an Academy established on a liberal plan would be of the utmost service to America, where the whole theory and practice of Fortifications and Gunnery should be taught." He refers to the military school at Woolwich, England, as a good example of an institution designed as a training school for officers of the Army.

In 1778, when the Army was in winter quarters at Pluckemin, N.J., Knox endeavored to make some humble beginning of the military academy which he insisted was absolutely necessary for the proper training of officers, and which subsequently took permanent shape in the Military Academy at West Point. A writer in the Philadelphia Packet, March 6, 1779, says of Knox's Artillery Park, as it was called: "There is also an Academy where lectures are read on tactics and gunnery, and work bouts for those employed in the laboratory, all very judiciously arranged." This was the seed from which was to spring in years to come the Military Academy on the Hudson. Knox's headquarters were at West Point, and in the following year he was appointed to the command of that post. This on Aug. 29, 1782.

"In Washington's administration," General Reade said, "Alexander Hamilton and his friend, both furious Federalists, were persistent advocates of a standing, rather than a costly floating, army. It is worthy of remark that Jefferson, the malignant Anti-Federalist, was Knox's supporter in his strenuous exertions to carry

his measures of friendliness of the Military Academy to fruition."

On Sept. 15, 1776, Knox wrote to Lucy Flucker Knox: "We must have a standing army. The Militia get sick, or think themselves so, and run home; and wherever they go they spread a panic." In scanning the letters of Knox written about this time he insists that the officers should be educated in some sort of a military school; dwells on the urgent need for drill of the troops, a long-term service for the rank and file, and a military training school for the men who are to be placed in command. Thus, in a letter addressed to his brother William, dated at Harlem Heights, Sept. 23, 1776, he says: "We ought to have Academies, in which the whole theory of the art of war shall be taught."

Knox lamented the shortsighted policy that permitted brief terms of enlistment and the employment of officers unschooled in military science. He was sent to New England to oversee the casting of cannon and the establishment of laboratories (arsenals) for the manufacture of powder and other material. On Feb. 1, 1777, he wrote to Washington that Springfield was the best place in all the four New England states for a laboratory, cannon foundry, etc. His advice was followed, and the establishment of the works which are to-day represented by the U.S. Arsenal at Springfield was the result of his wise and well directed labors.

CHICAGO WEST POINT REUNION DINNER.

On Saturday evening, March 16, the West Point graduates and ex-cadets living in and near Chicago, Ill., celebrated the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the "birthday" of the Military Academy, March 16, 1802, by a dinner (the twenty-fourth in annual succession), which this year was held at the Union League Club in Chicago. The dinner was, as is customary, without formality and set speeches, and was devoted to a renewal of memories of "The Point," to the old-time songs supplemented by more modern ones, and to general jollification and good fellowship, where the eagles came down from their perches, the silver and gold leaves gently fell among the bars and vacant fields, and where the "cit" in many cases developed a military nostalgia. Hiero B. Herr, '66, presided by virtue of seniority.

Duty and illness kept away many of those who were expected, some of whom have acquired a fixed habit of attendance, but forty-two were present, as follows: H. B. Herr, E. M. Baker, '66; Joseph Hall, William Abbot, '72; W. A. Simpson, '75; R. N. Getty, L. D. Greene, '78; J. F. Dickman, J. B. McDonald, '81; H. C. Carbaugh, '82; George A. Zinn, '83; C. H. Muir, D. B. Devore, '85; E. C. Young, H. E. Wilkins, Edmund Wittenmeyer, '87; W. R. Dashiel, '88; S. A. Cloman, '89; H. L. Laubach, '93; J. R. Young, '97; L. W. Jordan, J. F. Gohn, '98; H. B. Clark, '99; C. S. Hoffman, F. S. Carrithers, '03; H. B. Hackett, Roderick Dew, C. S. Hoyt, E. D. LeCompt, '04; G. W. Maddox, A. H. Carter, '05; C. L. Abraham, Byard Sned, '06; B. K. Yount, R. B. Staver, '07; Owen Meredith, R. E. O'Brien, '08; Joseph Plassmyer, J. C. Morrow, Thom Catron, '09; W. A. Beach, J. S. Leonard, '10.

The committee in charge this year was as follows: W. A. Simpson, '75; H. C. Carbaugh, '82; E. C. Young, '87; M. E. Saville, '93; L. D. Greene, '78, secretary.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

From the publishing house of R. Eisenschmidt, Dorotheenstrasse 60, Berlin N.W. 7, Germany, come two military brochures, "Granatschrapnel—Brizanzschrapnel," by Major Gen. R. Wille and Capt. F. Wille, German army, publishes illustrations, tables and observations of experimental practice with these shrapnel, and sells for mks. 3.60 and 4.60, according to binding. A book of 150 pages and illustrations is the volume on "Mechanische Zeitzünder," by Major Gen. R. Wille. The question of time fuses is thoroughly discussed, and every kind of apparatus designed for time-control of firing is illustrated and explained. This book sells for mks. 10 and 11.20.

Volume 2 of Col. Joseph Breit's work, "Der Russisch-Japanische Krieg, 1904-1905," published by L. W. Seidel and Sohn, Vienna, Austria, tells the story of the Russo-Japanese war from Yalu to Wafangou. The book is of 458 pages, and is accompanied by fourteen maps. The price is 12 kronen each volume.

Having the memories of life as a Federal naval officer in the Civil War to give his narrative the vividness of personal recollection, William Henry Wilson has written in his latest book, "Naval Lads and Lassies," an interesting story of the doings of the Northern sailors in blockade service along the southern coast and in other duties. The meeting of Admiral Dahlgren and General Sherman, after the latter's march through Georgia, is told toward the close of the book, with a word picture of the crews of some Union vessels acting as an audience when the curtain went up on the attack on Fort McAllister, Savannah: "The good news of Sherman's arrival was signaled to the U.S.S. Flag and the Nautilus and caused great rejoicing: and the naval men saw the advance of the Union troops, leaping like frogs over the chevaux de frise and the parapet, the glitter of arms, the flashes of fire and clouds of smoke, and heard above the rattle of musketry fire the shouts of the combatants and the roar of cannon. The brave defenders of the fort fought furiously, and covered the approaches and esplanade with dead and wounded; but they were outnumbered by the veterans of Chattanooga and Atlanta, and General Hazen added more glory to the right wing of the Army by hoisting the Union colors above the fortress, where the flag of Dixie had so long waved in defiance." A love story runs like a golden thread through the pages to soften the sterner recital of martial happenings. The book is from the press of the C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

In "Democratic England" Percy Alden, M.P., traces the recent legislation of the House of Commons which has been so largely influenced by the labor and the Socialist movements, as shown in the acts for old age pensions, state insurance against sickness, municipal ownership and the measures dealing with the housing of the poor and the condition of the unemployed. One is reminded of the words of Tiberius Gracchus, the Roman tribune, "The wild beasts have their dens, but the soldiers of Italy have only water and air," when one reads this statement by Mr. Alden: "It can be said without a shadow of doubt that the overwhelming majority of the people of Great Britain possess no right whatever to their native soil." * * * Some twenty years ago there were about 100 deer forests in Scotland, with an area of over 2,000,000 acres; to-day there are certainly not fewer than 150 deer forests, with an area of more than 3,000,000 acres." This area would make almost five states of the size of Rhode Island. The author quotes the announcement of the late Prime Minister, Sir Campbell-Bannerman, that the intention

of the government was not to colonize other countries, but to colonize their own homeland by developing the undeveloped states, in the hope of "checking the redundant town population," which he considered a subdivision of healthy national life. The book is published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Moltke's *Kriegslehrer* (Moltke's Military Works IV., part 3), "die Schlacht," issued by the German General Staff, comes to us from the publishers, E. S. Mittler and Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin S.W. 68, Germany, completing volume IV. The German General Staff is bringing together all the heretofore unpublished papers of the great Moltke, and in the series on *Kriegslehrer* is presenting the material in such a way that comparison may readily be made with modern battles, campaigns and the reasons for success or failure elucidated. This third part of Vol. IV. covers 500 octavo pages and has accompanying it fifty-one large lithograph maps, the whole work being done with characteristic German thoroughness.

In the third edition of his standard work on "Interior Ballistics" Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, expresses his indebtedness to Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak, Major Edward P. O'Hern, Capt. William P. Ennis and Capt. Arthur H. Bryant. This work, which is from the press of John Wiley and Sons, New York and London, was prepared primarily for the officers of the U.S.C.A. Corps. One interesting fact about the book is that Capt. J. H. Hardcastle, of the Royal Artillery, British army, says of the formulas given in chapter IV. as applied to firing practice with English guns loaded with cordite that "after many dozens of calculations I can find no serious disagreement between the results of calculation and experiment." The second edition of this valuable and educative work having become exhausted, the author was induced by the requests of officers to prepare a third edition.

NAVAL CASUALTIES OF 1911.

A summary of the naval disasters and accidents of 1911 recently published in *Le Yacht* has been reclassified by the London Engineer in the following form:

Warships Totally Lost.—France—Battleship *Liberté* blown up with heavy loss of life at Toulon. Italy—Destroyer *Pontiere* wrecked and destroyed in a gale. Japan—Destroyer *Harakaze* wrecked with loss of 45 men. Portugal—Cruiser *Sao-Rafael* wrecked and lost.

Serious Groundings of Ships.—Italy—Armored cruiser *San Giorgio* aground in August and very badly injured. Spain—Armored cruiser *Cataluna* aground and badly injured.

Minor Groundings.—British—Canadian cruiser *Niobe* and British cruiser *Cornwall* aground at Cape Sable. Greece—Armored cruiser *Averof* aground off Penlee.

Collisions.—German—Battleship *Hessen* sank the Swedish steamer *Akersund* in September; battleship *Hessen* badly injured the Danish steamer *Ako* in October; protected cruiser *Munchen* sank a ship's boat; destroyer *S-167* badly injured in collision with Dutch tug; *S-121* in collision with the steamer *Hecla*—badly damaged; two destroyers in collision, both injured. British—Cruiser *Hawke* in collision with liner *Olympic* in September.

Gun Disasters.—British—Battleship *Hindustan* accidentally hit during gun practice; destroyer *Nympha*, four injured. France—Bad gun explosion on board the *Gloire* in September. Germany—Torpedo boat hit by a shell in the rudder during gun practice in March, badly injured; similar accident in August; gun accident, five men killed, one wounded on board battleship *Thuringen*. Holland—Three men killed and eleven injured on board the *Hertog Hendrik* in November. Japan—Ten men killed and many wounded on board the *Satsuma* in a 12-inch gun turret.

Incidental Sea Damages.—British—Half a dozen destroyers injured by sea strain.

Engine Room Disasters.—British—Battleship *Orion*. Twenty injured in December in explosion in the dynamo compartment. Germany—Steam pipe accident in the Thuringen. United States—Explosion on board the *Delaware* in January, ten killed and many wounded. (Note.—Several other explosions have occurred in engine rooms in different navies, but unless fatal such explosions are rarely heard of.)

Explosions Unconnected with Gunnery or Engine Room.—Italy—Mine explosion, three killed, two wounded.

Submarine Disasters.—Germany—Submarine *U-3* sunk at Kiel, three killed, the rest escaped.

Mutinies.—France—At Dunkirk in June. Germany—Bad mutiny in July at Wilhelmshaven. Spain—Serious mutiny on board the *Numancia* in July. Russia—Mutiny on board the battleship *Slava* at La Scyne in March. (Note.—Various other minor mutinies have occurred in various navies during 1911, but only those are here recorded which were of a nature to affect the efficiency of the ship or ships concerned had war suddenly occurred.)

ATHLETICS AT BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Brooklyn, N.Y., March 14, 1912. The Brooklyn Branch of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association will entertain the men of the First Division in royal order in athletic lines during the stay of that division in the New York Yard during April and May. Two athletic meets are planned; one shortly after the arrival of the ships as a preliminary warm-up; the other toward the close of the division's stay, the final meet of the year and a sort of championship. The same events will be included in both meets. A swimming meet is also planned for the latter part of the stay of the ships, the final swimming meet, and will also be a sort of championship affair.

For the past two seasons the Brooklyn Association has had a special die medal for awards in athletic and swimming meets. Silver medals are awarded to winners of first place in each event in a meet and bronze medals to the second place men. The gold medal is awarded only as a championship prize. Because of the constant shifting of the men a championship decided in one meet would not be entirely satisfactory. A good athlete might be transferred or his ship might not be at the place the meet was to be held, which would prevent his entering the meet and proving his championship ability. In order to offset this the Brooklyn Association two years ago adopted a plan for the award of the championship in eight different athletic and five different swimming events.

A championship season extending from early October to early May was decided upon. The opening of the season is marked by the fall meet and the closing by the championship meet. Other meets are held, and at any time during the season the privilege of "trying for a record" is extended, and any record made is considered "official" provided it is judged, timed or measured by the physical director or his assistant. The best record made, whether in a meet or not, is considered the championship record. The man receives a gold medal and has his name inscribed on the record board for that particular event, along with his ship and the record. Record boards are displayed in the trophy room of the association. Thus far the names of the champions for the season of 1910-1911 inscribed on the boards are as follows:

Athletics: 440 yards dash, J. F. McAvoy, U.S.S. Connecticut, 56.3-5 sec.; half-mile run, L. B. Scott,

Marine Barracks, 2 min. 9 1-5 sec.; one mile run, L. B. Scott, Marine Barracks, 4 min. 43 1-5 sec.; quarter-mile potato race, E. Peasley, U.S.S. Connecticut, 1 min. 47 2-5 sec.; running high jump, W. W. Brown, U.S.S. Hancock, 5 ft. 2 in.; three standing broad jumps, J. L. Blades, Marine Barracks, 29 ft. 6 in.; twelve pound shot put, W. C. Rader, U.S.S. North Dakota, 40 ft. 8 1/2 in.; pull-ups, H. R. Sanders, U.S.S. Connecticut, 31 times.

The 1910-1911 swimming records and champions are as follows: 25 yards swim, one turn, R. Mellon, U.S.S. Connecticut, 13 4-5 sec.; 50 yards swim, three turns, J. J. Levins, U.S.S. Panther, 30 1-5 sec.; quarter-mile swim, 29 turns, J. J. Rosborg, Marine Barracks, 8 min. 5 2-5 sec.; half-mile swim, 59 turns, J. J. Rosborg, Marine Barracks, 16 min. 47 4-5 sec.; under water swim, F. Hargy, U.S.S. Connecticut, 144 ft. 8 in.

The different records are changed from time to time because of new men trying or old men improving in ability. Already during the present season the following changes have been made. The new record is given first, followed by the old record: 440 yards dash, J. F. McAvoy, U.S.S. Connecticut, 54 1-5 sec.—56 3-5 sec.; half-mile run, J. F. McAvoy, U.S.S. Connecticut, 2 min. 4 1-5 sec.—2 min. 9 1-5 sec.; one mile run, J. E. Jacoy, U.S.S. Delaware, 4 min. 39 3-5 sec.—4 min. 43 1-5 sec.; twelve pound shot put, T. Logan, U.S.S. Connecticut, 42 ft. 7 in.—40 ft. 8 1/2 in.; pull-ups, E. Peasley, U.S.S. Florida, 32 times—31 times.

The new records made in swimming thus far during the present season are as follows: 25 yards swim, R. Mellon, U.S.S. Connecticut, 13 2-5 sec.—13 4-5 sec.; quarter-mile swim, J. J. Rosborg, Marine Barracks, 7 min. 5 sec.—8 min. 5 2-5 sec.; under water swim, E. G. Sewell, U.S.S. Yankton, 152 ft.—144 ft. 8 in.

As to what records will go by the board in the athletic and swimming meets planned it is hard to say. Old men who keep in training are constantly improving and "dark horses" are continually forcing to the front. Interest in athletics in the Brooklyn Association has been on the increase. Close competition, accompanied by good feeling between the competitors, has marked the various meets.

CONSOLIDATION OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS

Brevet Major Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, under date of July 19, 1878, wrote to Major Gen. Irwin McDowell, U.S. Army, as follows:

"I have received a copy of your letter of the 2d instant to General MacFeely on consolidation.

"I note that you take occasion to repeat a reply to a note of mine in which you said, among other things, 'I had not admired the English system, but had that of the French.'

"Yesterday I was running through the letters written during the Franco-German War in 1870 by a keen observer, one who then laid the foundation for a reputation which has been raised to a great eminence during the Russo-Turkish War, a man who has seen more of the real management of active armies in the last ten years, perhaps, than any other who has not actually supremely commanded and organized them—Archibald Forbes. I find this sentence written on the surrender of Paris (in the hospital):

"From all I can learn matters would have been worse than they were had not all the virtualling, medical and surgical arrangements been in professional hands instead of being left to the Intendance. Probably in the history of modern organizations there is no greater instance of stupendous and abject failure than the French Intendance. It failed miserably in its obligations to the fighting men, it is not to be thought that its functions would have been more effectually performed in attending to the sick and wounded.

"This war has snuffed out the French Intendance. If there are any adaptations or copies of it in other countries, let their administrators take warning by the abject collapse of their pattern." (Vol. 2, p. 338.)

"Thank God we have as yet no administrators of a consolidated universal Intendance in this country; but consolidation which looks that way has still its admirers if not its administrators. No such criticism has fallen upon our Commissary or Quartermaster's Department for inaction or failure during a war which preceded the Franco-German War, and which was carried on, on at least as great a scale, amid many great difficulties of supply.

"I do not believe it well to change what has been efficient and successful for what has failed in France in war, in England in peace."

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION OF ENLISTED MEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The important change which has recently taken place in the War Department may now make it possible for those who do not regard office work as the primary function of an army to effect certain changes which will reduce the cost of the present unproductive system of records and reduce the number of superfluous documents, the preparation of which entails an amount of labor and expense out of all proportion to their actual value.

First and foremost, the writer would suggest abolition of the "mugging" and finger printing to which all soldiers are subjected on enlistment, re-enlistment or dishonorable discharge. The practice has nothing to commend it save the argument that thereby dishonorably discharged soldiers are prevented from re-entering the Service without the certainty of detection by their finger print and photographic records. Such being the case, the taking of photographs and finger prints might well be limited to men who are dishonorably discharged. To subject veteran soldiers and non-commissioned officers with honorable military records who are re-enlisting to a system of identification used in civil life for criminals only is humiliating and unnecessary. The recruit, at the outset of his military career, is confronted with the camera and ink pad, which to the mind of the city dweller suggest all the environments of a police headquarters.

It cannot be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced military expert—not a "scrivener"—that any reduction in the number of desertions or increase in number of apprehensions is in any way connected with this wonderful "identification" system. Increased pay, better food and better treatment have reduced desertion, not the fear of punishment and apprehension. The man who has decided to desert fears neither one nor the other. This identification system will be impractical in war; why adopt it in time of peace?

The cost of the system is considerable. In addition to original expense and renewal of cameras, etc., there is the constant purchase of films, printing paper, flash-

lights, chemicals, etc. To these must be added the salaries of the members of the Hospital Corps who do the work and those of the "experts" in the War Department who assort, classify and otherwise disport themselves among the records when they are received in the Adjutant General's office.

There is no doubt that every soldier has felt the iron of humiliation enter into his soul when, after ten or twenty years of honorable service, he applied for re-enlistment and was "mugged" like a convicted criminal.

ANTI-IDENTIFICATION.

OVERHEARD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The story is going the rounds in Washington that at the recent "Reception to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps" one of our lawmakers, serving his first term under the Great White Dome, and anxious to do his duty in a most conscientious manner on all public questions, remarked while looking over the brilliant throng in the East Room: "Well! I guess it was perfectly right and proper to vote to cut off five regiments of Cavalry. There are too many Cavalry officers in Washington. Look at that group!"

A friend replied: "Why, those are naval officers. See the gold lace, that is not the yellow stripe of the Cavalry at all."

Whether this really happened this year or is but an echo of former occasions it certainly emphasizes the fact that to keep harping about "What is the matter with the Army?" is a great mistake. For the final solution of that problem is going to rest with our lawmakers, and so many changes are now being proposed that only a prejudiced person can blame them if they may seem to "go wrong" on some questions when there is such a deluge being offered them. Back in the old days it did not make so much difference if one of our Solons could not tell a soldier from a sailor at a glance. There was some excuse then, too, for when all of Uncle Sam's mounted troops were stationed in the "wild and wooly West," and when the new stables and barracks were being put up at Forts Myer and Ethan Allen and Sheridan, and it was being begun to be talked of on the frontier that some Cavalry were actually to be taken East to occupy these new posts, we may recall the little parody evidently gotten up by some yellow-legged "joke-smith" to this effect:

"You may order us East,
As much as you will;
But the smell of the sagebrush
Will cling to us still."

The smell from the Western plains covered with sagebrush is distinctively salty, and the effect to the eye of a very wide expanse of "rolling prairie" is not unlike the ocean. So perhaps in those old days the error of mistaking an "equestrian" for a "seagoing" officer might have been condoned.

Just now, however, there seem too many schemes and plans for improvement of the Service coming up before Congress and all at one time. And especially at this particular time, when so many in the Halls of Congress owe their presence there to the call for economy that was voiced by the people in the elections last year and that resulted in so many changes in both Senate and House.

Can the Service blame the average Congressman for thinking that there must be something radically wrong with the Army when there is presented for consideration something new in almost every detail of the Service? Without criticizing a single one of the proposed changes, does not the fact remain that, no matter how wisely conceived each may be, each still implies that the condition which it proposes to change is bad and wrong? Yet some of them are admittedly theories that have not been tried out yet by actual test. It may be argued that the warning to "not cross our bridges till we come to them" does not apply to the Army; that to be efficient we must plan and prepare ahead in time of peace for the very different conditions of war time; we must have our bridges "ready" beforehand, though they be only pontoons and housed till needed. But if we are to cross them successfully when the time does come it certainly seems unwise to be now tinkering with them too much and taking them down for all kinds of *experimental alterations* and *all at once*, as the present desire for change seems to advocate.

OLD FOGY.

RETIRED PAY FOR CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the War of the Revolution the separate states undertook to pay their officers and men, but payment was neither regular nor sufficient. In 1783 Congress gave full pay for five years to officers who had served in the war, and in 1828 full pay for life, but not exceeding the pay of captain. In 1776 Congress granted lands to officers and soldiers as follows:

Colonel, 500 acres; lieutenant colonel, 450 acres; major, 400 acres; captain, 300 acres; lieutenant, 300 acres; non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 100 acres.

In 1780 Congress granted to major general 1,100 acres; brigadier general, 850 acres.

Several of the states also granted land to their officers and soldiers. For example, New York gave a private 600 acres, and officers a larger amount. Pennsylvania gave a private 200 acres, and officers up to 2,000 acres for a major general. In 1779 Virginia had increased its grants as follows to those who enlisted for the war and shall have served to the end of it: Soldier or sailor, 200 acres; non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; subaltern, 2,000 acres; captain, 3,000 acres; major, 4,000 acres; lieutenant colonel, 4,500 acres; colonel, 5,000 acres. And in 1780 it granted to brigadier general, 10,000 acres; major general, 15,000 acres, and an additional bounty to all officers in the proportion of one-third of any former bounty heretofore granted.

The Revolutionary War practically ended Oct. 19, 1781. In April, 1782, North Carolina made the following grants of land to officers and soldiers: Privates, 640 acres; non-commissioned officer, 1,000 acres; subaltern, 2,560 acres; captain, 3,840 acres; major, 4,800 acres; lieutenant colonel, 5,760 acres; lieutenant colonel commanding, 7,200 acres; colonel, 7,200 acres; brigadier general, 12,000 acres; chaplain, 7,200 acres; surgeon, 4,800 acres; surgeon's mate, 2,560 acres. The same act granted to Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene 25,000 acres.

It appears from Waddell's Annals of Augusta county, Va., page 336, that at the time of these grants of land to officers and soldiers farming land in Virginia in large

bodies sold at \$4 an acre, but the purchase power of money was then twice what it is now. Ten years later, or in 1793, the same land was sold at \$9.50 an acre, equivalent in our money to about \$20 an acre. In 1790 Congress fixed the minimum price of public lands at \$2 per acre, then equal to about \$4 of our money. Considering the greater purchase power of money at that time, I think it can be safely assumed that the lands granted to officers and soldiers of the Revolution were worth fully \$1 per acre of our money. In such case, the value of the lands granted by North Carolina to officers and soldiers was as follows: Private, \$640; non-commissioned officer, \$1,000; subaltern, \$2,560; captain, \$3,840; major, \$4,800; chaplain, \$7,200; surgeon, \$4,800; surgeon's mate, \$2,560; lieutenant colonel, \$5,760; lieutenant colonel commanding, \$7,200; colonel, \$7,200; brigadier general, \$12,000; Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene, \$25,000.

The Acts of Congress of April 23, 1904; June 29, 1906, and March 2, 1907, in effect declare that the retired officers of the Army and Navy who served in the Civil War had not been sufficiently paid for such service; that there was due them in the nature of bounty for such service an additional amount, and that accordingly each should have his rank and pay increased one grade. The effect of this was, for example, that an officer retired as colonel was advanced to brigadier general, with \$1,500 increase of pay annually for life. Under these acts about a thousand officers of the Army and Navy are receiving increased pay averaging about \$822 a year for life, solely for service they had rendered in the Civil War. This is simply additional pay in the nature of bounty, and there is no satisfactory explanation why the surviving officers of Volunteers in the Civil War who are not in the Regular Army or Navy should not receive a similar bounty.

It is on account of this precedent and that of 1828, when Congress gave retired pay for life, but not exceeding the pay of captain, to Revolutionary officers that the surviving officers of Volunteers in the Civil War have hoped that Congress would pass an act in their favor similar to the last mentioned Act of 1828 for Revolutionary officers. Such a bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives two years ago, but its consideration by unanimous consent was prevented by the objections of one member, and it was not reached in its regular order.

VOLUNTEER.

WHAT THE INFANTRY WANT OF THE CAVALRY

Annapolis, March 10, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with a great deal of interest the contribution of Capt. H. R. Hickok published on page 851 of your issue of the 9th inst., in which reference is made to the article signed "Cavalry" of Jan. 27 and my inquiry thereon. It seems to me that Captain Hickok has missed the point of my inquiry; there can be no question of the fighting ability of our Cavalry nor of its willingness to suffer losses in the performance of duty. There is, however, an evident implication in the article signed "Cavalry" which, in my judgment, is erroneous. I refer to the statement that "the action of the Cavalry * * * was decisive." As a matter of fact, as shown by the official records, both Cavalry and Infantry took part in the combats cited by "Cavalry," the Infantry losing, in every instance, very much the greater percentage. With Captain Hickok's contribution I have no controversy whatever. The sphere of action within which the Cavalry has an inevitable monopoly is of such overwhelming importance that it seems strange that Cavalry officers are not content to develop the efficiency of their arm within that sphere without reaching out into the unknown, as "Cavalry" has done. What is wanted of the Cavalry, if they are to be of equal importance with the other arms, is daring reconnaissance which will furnish the reliable information without which all plans of the supreme command must rest upon pure conjecture.

A. D.

THE FIVE YEARS' ENLISTMENT.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 12, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Picture the young man (or boy is a better term) coming into the Service on his first enlistment. He has always admired a soldier and has longed to be one; he joins the Army and finds it is not what he has expected it would be (through no fault of the recruiting officer), and before he has been there one year the bright side, as he sees it, has worn off. He gets discouraged; he has perhaps come from a good home, and is homesick, and there are other things he has to contend with which he cannot understand. He may think to himself that he has put in nearly one year of the three and perhaps he can "stick" the other two "out" some way. Three years seem a long time to the man on his first enlistment; some call it a "lifetime." But now let him think of four years more, and if he has doubts of the two years what will he have of the four in the future? There have been practically 11,000 deserters in the last seven years; if the Government has failed to make that number carry out their agreement on the three-year contract, what is going to happen on the five-year enlistment?

ANOTHER DOUGHBOY.

OUR AMERICAN FLAG.

Our flag must be first, never placed on a postal card under another flag, even though we are on friendly terms with the country represented by the other flag. Always place Old Glory on the top. Let our flag proudly wave. First, we owe this respect to our dead heroes who fought for it and gave their life blood, leaving mothers old and gray, wives and children whom they held dear. May every American citizen honor our flag first. The Army and Navy have been first, and must always have the respect and honor due our noble officers and soldiers. It is not the officer alone, but back in the ranks is the soldier boy, bravely fighting for the red, white and blue. I have heard Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., retired, speak of the flag with the deepest love and respect and of those who died so bravely for the flag. May our young men love and honor the flag. They are first in battle, always sent to the front. We do not pay enough respect to our Army. Show your love and respect, encourage them in their noble work, so it may help others to a higher and nobler cause.

SARAH DAWSON, Columbus, Ohio.

The forthcoming April issue of the Naval Medical Bulletin, advance sheets of which have just been received, contains a signed editorial by Surg. Gen. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N., on the outbreak of yellow fever which occurred on the Yorktown. The Surgeon General points out that "sanitary conditions on ship board to-day would be almost perfect if it were not for contamination from shore, a possibility which military necessity sometimes render unavoidable." After calling attention to the unfavorable sanitary condition of certain South American ports, which, with the approaching opening of the Panama Canal will become of increasing importance to this nation, the Surgeon General continues: "The situation on the Yorktown put a very grave and urgent responsibility on the medical department of that vessel, not in any sense on humanitarian grounds, but on the score of military duty. The presence of the ship was demanded by reason of military necessity. Had ineffective or vacillating methods been employed, or had there been a lack of sympathy, lack of wise co-ordination and co-operation, contagion might have become so widespread as to have utterly defeated the possibility of carrying out the duty assigned the ship by the Department." Med. Instr. E. R. Stitt, U.S.N., contributes a very important paper on poisoning from inhalation of red lead laden dust. Three cases came under his observation where lead poisoning, followed by grave mental complications, resulted from the chipping of red lead paint. As such work is constantly being done on shipboard, the possible frequency of such cases is a matter for serious consideration. Among other special articles, is one on the insane of the Navy, by P.A. Surg. Heber Butts, U.S.N., who has been specially investigating this subject for the past two years at the Government Hospital for the Insane. Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton, U.S.N., contributes an article on the causation of gangosa, the disfiguring disease which was formerly so prevalent in Guam, but which has now been almost eradicated by appropriate treatment. Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.N., in a paper on loss of life by drowning in naval warfare, concludes as follows: "1. Drowning in naval warfare causes loss of life substantially equivalent to that due to gunfire or may even exceed it. 2. Unless special means of relief are adopted there is no immediate prospect that such losses will materially decrease. 3. This loss of life is not usually necessary for military ends. 4. Life-saving devices on vessels of war must, at present, continue to be totally inadequate. 5. That it is desirable to investigate the possibilities of hospital tenders or such other methods as give promise of practical utility."

This year's target practice in the Navy will commence on March 29, by firing at the San Marcos, and on April 1 will follow battle practice of the entire fleet. All of the battleships in the Atlantic Fleet, with the exception of the Idaho and the Vermont, which are in the yards, will participate in the exercises, making the assemblage of ships the largest ever attempted by the Navy. As the night firing has been completed the drill should not consume over five days. The night firing was the most realistic and the nearest approach to battle conditions that has ever been participated in by the fleet. It is expected that the reports on this firing will be of special interest on account of the novelty of some of the problems to be worked out. Because of the long ranges and small targets the hits will be few. The ranges were from 3,000 to 5,000 yards, and therefore longer than those at which the battle of Santiago was fought. More than the usual secrecy is being maintained as to the nature of the problem involved in the battle practice. It is understood that this policy is being pursued so as to call on the fleet to carry out maneuvers which will approach battle conditions. The ships will go to sea under sealed orders. As the firing on the San Marcos will be a spotting exercise, as far as possible the spotters of the fleet will be given an opportunity to observe it. The Connecticut will fire six-inch guns and the Michigan twelve-inch guns at the San Marcos. Dr. W. Stratton, Chief of the Bureau of Standards, will accompany Director of Target Practice Craven and his assistants when they go to witness the firing on the San Marcos and battle practice. Dr. Stratton will attempt to develop some new methods of recording and noting the fall of shots. The armored cruisers will conduct their target practice principally in the Philippines while the Maryland and the destroyers will have their practice about April 7 on the Pacific coast. The time and place are to be designated by the commander of the fleet.

Two amendments to the Appropriation bill affecting the personnel of the Navy are now being discussed in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. One repeals the provision by which officers selected out by the plucking board are to retire at the next highest rank and the other is to provide certain sea service as one of the requirements for promotion. The former amendment may be extended to cover voluntary retirement. The repeal of the provision giving advance grades to retired officers is a measure of economy. Some of the Democrats on the committee are of the opinion that something should be incorporated in the bill looking towards reducing Navy retired pay. The proposition has not been submitted to the whole committee, and it is impossible to state at this time whether it will be reported. There is no doubt that it will meet with opposition in the Senate if it passes the House. The members of the committee who are advocating sea service as one of the requirements of the promotion, call attention to what they declare to be an extraordinarily small proportion of officers in the higher grades on board ship in full commission for sea service. According to figures in possession of the committee eight of the twenty-eight rear admirals are at sea, twenty-nine of the ninety-six captains, thirty-eight of the 116 commanders, and 108 of the 211 lieutenant commanders. It is insisted that too many of the higher ranking officers are on shore duty.

On Tuesday evening, March 26, National Deputy John J. Strain will organize a new garrison of the Army and Navy Union at Fort Hancock, N.J., with 200 charter members, composed of men in active service in the Army. National Commander George Russell Downs, Adjutant General Thomas H. Avery and Department Commanders Charles W. Browne and George F. Buente will be present. New garrisons of the Union will soon be organized at Columbus Barracks, Fort Leavenworth and other important posts. In relation to the graded retirement bill for enlisted men now pending in Congress the Army and Navy Union urges that all its local garrisons write to their U.S. Senators and Congressmen and ask

them to support the early passage of the bill. Also H.R. 15471, which recently passed the House, making appropriation of \$30,000 for the repair, preservation and exhibition of the trophy flags at the Naval Academy. Senator Boies Penrose, an honorary member of Capt. Charles V. Gridley Garrison No. 4, A. and N. Union, has the bill in charge in the Senate, and assures the comrades that he will do all he can to have it passed at an early date.

The New York Tribune says: "Not for years has there been such a large measure of harmony as now prevails in the War Department. Secretary Stimson has established what he terms his 'cabinet,' and every Monday the chiefs of the various bureaus and the chief and other members of the General Staff meet in the office of the Secretary and hold a conference on the problems of the Department, from which the Secretary and his assistants gain invaluable information. As long as the bitter feud prevailed which had existed between the Adjutant General and the General Staff ever since the latter was created such conferences were impossible, but it is now obvious that much friction which such discussion would have obviated might, under different conditions, have been avoided. Realizing to the full the value of expert opinion, Mr. Stimson encourages advice and suggestions, and that he profits by them is conclusively shown by the impressions he has made on the Military Committee of both Houses, the members of which, including even some of the Democrats on the House Committee, admit that never before have they known a Secretary of War to acquire so comprehensive a grasp on the diverse affairs of his Department in so short a time as has Mr. Stimson."

Accidentally the annual report of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society was mislaid and did not appear in the annual report for 1911. This auxiliary, which is one of the most active in the society, has during the year of 1911 investigated over twenty-five cases. Of these two cases received relief, in addition to that allotted by other societies. The auxiliary succeeded in getting two pensions for beneficiaries, and three more are now in progress. Sixty-eight new members were added to the Navy Relief Society through the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, in addition to one benefactor, and forty-three renewals. The funds of the auxiliary were increased during the year by the amount of \$495, representing the proceeds of a sailors' ball, given at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Through the auxiliary the balance of the Bauer Memorial Fund of the U.S.S. Minnesota, amounting to \$2325, was remitted to the general treasury. To the energetic efforts of Mrs. A. W. Grant, chairman of the auxiliary; Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Keating, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard are largely due the splendid results of the auxiliary's year's work.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 21st U.S. Inf., recently submitted a report on the expedition he conducted for three months through the vast unexplored region of Central Mindanao in company with twenty-three enlisted men and 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey. Captain Humphrey and his detachment of picked men began the adventurous trip in search of bands of hostile Moros who live in the upper Pulangi River valley, some of whom were met and beaten in small fights. In ten days three mountain ranges were crossed, one difficult and rugged pass being 5,000 feet above sea level. Four large streams were bridged by one of two practical methods. In some instances large trees were selected on opposite banks, two men swimming across with ropes under their arms for safety, and the trees cut so as to fall into the current and lodge against boulders of rock or bars. When this could not be done a man swam the current and pulled over lines of bejuco, the tough vine growing in the jungle, until a swinging bridge could be made of them. The start of the expedition was made at Ludlow Barracks and the finish was at Camp Keithley.

"What is said to be the largest gun yet designed to be carried by aeroplanes," says the New York Herald, "was tested with success on a barge off Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., March 20, 1912, in the presence of United States Army and Navy officers. The gun was fired twice, and although it is mounted on delicate steel springs there was absolutely no recoil. The inventor of the gun is Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., who had it built by a New London firm. It is a four-inch gun, twelve feet long, weighs 150 pounds and fires a projectile weighing thirty-three pounds at a velocity of more than one thousand feet a second. The gun is made of vanadium steel. Commander Davis and others expressed themselves as extremely well pleased with the test. After a few minor changes have been made the gun will be shipped to Washington to be officially tested by the Government."

The Patriotic League of America has been organized under the auspices of the Federation of Jewish Societies for the purpose of aiding Jewish soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States. The new organization has the endorsement of such prominent men as Edward Lauterbach, Sheriff Julius Harburger, Major Kaufman-Mandell, Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., retired, Samuel S. Koenig, Rabbi Alexander Lyons, of Brooklyn, and others. The League contemplates holding a festival for the first two nights of the Passover feast for the benefit of Jewish soldiers and sailors now in or near New York and who have no relatives or friends in the vicinity. The War Department is lending its aid, and Secretary Stimson has ordered commanding officers to permit men to absent themselves from duty to attend divine services during the Passover season.

A Tribune despatch reports on March 21 the President, the Secretary of War, Senator du Pont, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and Senators Martin, Bacon and Fletcher discussed at some length the question of whether five cadets expelled from West Point some time ago for hazing should be reinstated. Mr. Taft decided against such action last fall, and the Senators are urging him to agree to legislation reinstating the cadets.

Unless some state volunteers to conduct the National Matches none will be held this year. The Assistant

Secretary of War has not taken final action up to March 22, but expects to within a few days.

The scout cruiser Birmingham arrived at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., March 20, bearing the bodies of thirty-four victims recovered from the wreck of the old U.S.S. Maine. The coffins were lying in state on the afterdeck, covered with flowers, where they will remain until Saturday when they will be placed on caissons and taken to the Arlington National Cemetery for interment. The cortege will make a stop at the south end of the State, War and Navy building, where funeral services will be held. The bodies will be buried in Arlington. The main mast of the Maine will be erected over their graves as a memorial. President Taft, Secretary of the Navy Meyer and high officials of the Navy will attend the memorial exercises. The House on March 21 voted to attend these services in a body.

The inclusion of the members of the 10th U.S. Infantry and the U.S. Marines and their families in the figures given in the annual report of the Department of Sanitation, Isthmian Canal Commission, lowers the death rate of the Americans in the Canal Zone for 1911 from 4.48 per thousand in 1910 to 2.36, which is lower than the death rate in the United States Army for that period—2.44. The death rate of the total population, including the cities of Panama and Colon and the Canal Zone, shows a slight increase over that of 1910 and a marked rise above the total of 1909, as can be seen from these figures: 1909, 18.19; 1910, 21.18; 1911, 21.46. As no explanation of this increase is given in the report, we take it that it is not significant and represents nothing serious.

There will be a distinguished gathering at the reunion of West Point graduates to be held at Washington on March 30. The list of guests will be headed by the Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, and a number of prominent Senators and Representatives, who are graduates of the Academy. Senator du Pont, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, is a graduate as is also Senator Briggs. The Butterfield players who are to produce the skit written especially by Captain Moss for the occasion began their rehearsals March 18. Mr. Butterfield praises the efforts of Captain Moss, as a play writer, in the highest terms. It would not be surprising if the play would be on the public stage. The stage needs recruits, but we cannot spare Captain Moss from the Army.

Col. E. Z. Steevey, 4th U.S. Cav., reported to the War Department, March 20, that 90,000 pounds of dynamite, consigned to commercial organizations in Mexico, is being held at El Paso, Texas, in compliance with President Taft's proclamation prohibiting explosive material of all kinds from being taken across the border. Colonel Steevey's action has been approved. Notwithstanding representations that the dynamite was destined to mines and smelters and that employees might be thrown out of work and into the rebel forces, it was stated that no exception would be made to President Taft's proclamation. Officials feared that the dynamite would be seized by rebels and used to blow up bridges.

In an opinion rendered by the War Department an officer of the Army has been informed that the same principle which obtained in common law that a defendant cannot be punished twice for the same offense, is in effect in the Army. In other words, when a soldier has served out sentence of a court-martial he cannot afterwards be discharged without honor. The Judge Advocate General, in commenting on the case, agreed with the officer that the sentence of a court-martial was inadequate according to the evidence presented. Still he stated that it was not the policy to use the discharge without honor in cases of inadequate punishment.

Unless the vacancies in the Marine Corps are filled by applications from graduates of Annapolis and from the Service it will be necessary for the Navy Department to hold an examination again this year. It is understood that applications are not coming in as rapidly as was expected, and it is possible that it will be necessary to fill out the corps from civil life. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy is not inclined to force any of the naval officers into the Marine Corps, as any officer appointed to the Marine Corps against his will will be of very little use to the Service.

The question of making a number of important changes in the uniform of the Navy is now before the General Board. Many changes suggested to the Navy Department have been turned over to the board, which is expected to report during the first week of April so that a new uniform order can be issued before the new ensigns and the graduates at Annapolis are required to purchase their uniforms. Among the suggestions that are under consideration are those for the abandonment of the chapeau and the adoption of epaulets as now in use in the Army. It is also proposed to dispense with much of the gold braid on the uniform.

The New York state Senate has passed an important amendment to the Military Law, making officers on the supernumerary list eligible for appointment to major general. It is understood that the bill is prompted by the desire of the friends of Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt to have him promoted major general. Senator Wainwright, a former officer of the 12th Regiment, was the father of the bill.

A new quick-firing gun for use on dirigible airships and aeroplanes, recently produced by the Vickers firm, is reported to have been thoroughly and successfully tested. It is of very light construction, shaped almost like a telescope, weighs probably not more than a hundredweight and is easily trained and worked.

The War Department has under consideration the detailing of an officer as military attaché at Bucharest, Roumania. For some time the authorities at Roumania have been asking that an officer be attached to the Embassy at that place.

These nominations were sent to the Senate March 22: To be captain, 1st Lieut. James Huston, 10th U.S. Cav. To be lieutenants (j.g.), U.S.N., Ensigns Frank R. King, Jacob H. Klein, Jr., Roy P. Emrich, Walter F. Lafrenz and George C. Logan.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, Inf., unassigned, promoted colonel March 12, 1912, by the retirement of Colonel Turner on March 11, was born in Pennsylvania March 21, 1857. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. He served with the 5th until May 5, 1902, when he was promoted major, 21st Infantry. He was detailed A.A.G. Sept. 3, 1903; was assigned to the 13th Infantry Sept. 3, 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 15th Infantry, June 5, 1909. During his services he was on frontier duty at posts in Montana and Dakota from Oct. 9, 1879, to May 30, 1888, when he went to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and other posts in that state, and also in Florida and Georgia. He was commanding at Fort St. Philip, La., from May to July, 1898, and was Adjutant General, 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, July to October, 1898. He was also A.G. of the 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, until April 12, 1899, when he joined the 5th Infantry at Santiago de Cuba. He was appointed major of the 31st U.S. Volunteer Infantry July 5, 1899, and joined the regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky., in the following August. He went to the Philippines with the regiment, serving in Mindanao, and was in command of the subdistrict of Davao from December, 1899, to October, 1901, when he rejoined the 5th Infantry. He was in command of the troops at Abra, Province of Luzon, until Dec. 24, 1901, and was A.A.G., 1st Separate Brigade, at Dagupan, P.I., to July 3, 1902. Subsequent service included duty at Fort Snelling, Chicago, and Fort Leavenworth, and his last post of duty was at the Army War College, Washington, as a member of the General Staff.

Col. Colville P. Terrett, 8th U.S. Inf., who retires upon his own application from March 27, 1912, after more than thirty-three years' service, was born in Washington, D.C., June 1, 1852, and comes from a line of soldiers and sailors, being the eighth of his name to serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. His father was Lieut. Colville Terrett, U.S.N., one of the officers who lost his life on board the ill-fated U.S. frigate Levant in 1860 when that vessel was lost with all hands. Colonel Terrett entered the Army as a private in the Signal Corps in 1878, and was appointed second lieutenant, 8th U.S. Infantry, in 1879. Nearly all his service has been in the 8th Infantry. The record of service of Colonel Terrett was given in our issue of Sept. 23, 1911, page 96, just after he was promoted colonel.

In addition to the reference we made in our issue of March 16, page 886, concerning the promotion of Lieut. Col. John W. Ruckman, Coast Art., U.S.A., to colonel from March 7, 1912, a correspondent sends us the following: In November, 1901, he was ordered to Fort Totten, N.Y., as instructor in chemistry and explosives at the School of Submarine Defense and member of the Torpedo Board, and commander of the 114th Company. His arduous service here resulted in an illness of many months, which demanded a sick leave spent in Asheville, N.C., after which he took station at Fort du Pont, Del., in command of the 112th Company. He remained until he took command of Fort Baker, Cal., on Feb. 19, 1909, and was ordered to Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Sept. 29, 1910, where he joined Feb. 3, 1911; on Feb. 2 was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and detailed in the Inspector General's Department April 12, 1911, and has been on duty in Manila since that date.

Chief Mach. Benjamin F. Beers, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., and who has been retired from March 11, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of New York. After serving in the Navy as an enlisted man for nine years he was appointed machinist Aug. 23, 1899, and was commissioned chief machinist March 3, 1909.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin A. Alvord, U.S.A., was recently ordered from Washington to Fort Totten, N.Y., and is now there with his family. The marriage of Miss Katherine Alvord and Reginald Rutherford, which was to have taken place in Washington, D.C., April 25, 1912, will take place at Fort Totten. Mrs. Henry Fuller will be matron of honor, Miss Margaret Alvord and Miss Alice Berry will be bridesmaids, and Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf., will be best man for his brother.

Lieut. Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., and Miss Marguerite Sandgren were married in San Francisco, Cal., March 6, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Trotter announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise, and Lieut. Louis C. Farley, U.S.N., on Saturday, March 16, 1912, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clay, of Halifax, England, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Alison, to Capt. Richard Morgan Thomas, 11th U.S. Cav. The marriage will take place in April next.

The engagements of two brothers, Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Const. Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Ensign William Denny Brereton, Jr., U.S.N., both graduates of the Naval Academy, and sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brereton, of Murray Hill, Annapolis, Md., have been announced. Lieutenant Brereton, U.S.A., will wed Miss Isabelle Young, of Bunn, N.C. The date for this wedding has not been fixed. Ensign W. D. Brereton, Jr., U.S.N., will wed Miss Nancy Harrison Collins, of New Orleans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Collins. The wedding will be in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richards Collins have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nancy Marshall Harrison Collins, to Ensign William Denny Brereton, Jr., U.S.N., the wedding to be celebrated early in June next. The announcement will be of especial interest in fashionable circles in St. Louis, Mo., the home of the bride. The wedding will be among the early summer nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Alice Beatrice Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Armstrong, of Annapolis, Md., and Lieut. Robert Clyde Gildart, Coast Art., U.S.A., took place at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Annapolis, on the evening of March 16, 1912. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. W. G. McNeil. The bride wore white crêpe meteor, trimmed with princess lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Pauline Stem, of Baltimore, wore blue crêpe meteor. The best man was Robert Grey, a classmate of the groom at West

Point, and the ushers were Lieut. James B. Crawford and Hubert Stratton, also classmates of the groom, and Lieut. Joseph Ray Cygon and Lewis H. Brereton, graduates of the Naval Academy who were transferred to the Army. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception to the bridal party and out-of-town guests took place at the home of the bride's parents. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon, Fort Monroe, Va.; Miss Irma Kane, of Washington; Miss Alice Jean, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. T. Gallagher, Rasperberg, Md.; the Misses Buffner, Baltimore; Mrs. G. L. Bruce, Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. Gildart will visit the parents of the groom at Albion, Mich., and will take the April transport from San Francisco for the Philippines.

One of the most brilliant military weddings of the season was that of Miss Leonie Berry, granddaughter of the late Gen. René E. de Russy, U.S. Corps of Engrs., to Lieut. William T. Boyd, Jr., Coast Art. Corps, which took place on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1912, at Fort Monroe, Va. "Miss Berry," writes a correspondent, "is wonderfully popular by reason of her lovable traits and her charm of manner. Lieutenant Boyd is a general favorite among his Army and Navy friends." The wedding took place in the Church of the Centurion (the post chapel). Lieut. H. S. Burdick, U.S.N., one of Mr. Boyd's classmates, sang a solo before the ceremony began. The bride's twin sister, Miss Nathalie Berry, the maid of honor, was charmingly graceful and dignified as she preceded her sister up the aisle. The chapel was tastefully decorated by Miss Berry's young friends, and was filled to overflowing by the officers and ladies of the post. At the first strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march Mr. Boyd and his best man, Lieut. Arthur G. Campbell, entered the chancel from the vestry and took their stand on the right. Then down the aisle came the four ushers, Captain Abbott and Lieutenants Ford, Birdsall and Perley, followed by the flower girls, Law McBride and Helen Kimberly. The maid of honor came next, walking alone, and then the bride, in an exquisite gown of white satin, with veil of old point lace. She was escorted by her cousin, Lieut. Maxwell Murray. Chaplain Scott read the marriage service most impressively, and the bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Laura de Russy Berry. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd left on the afternoon train for Fort Barrancas, Fla., with the hearty good wishes of their friends and amid a deluge of rice. Colonel Strong had the band at the station to play for some time before they started, and the train pulled out to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Way Down South in Dixie."

Col. and Mrs. Beverly Wyly Dunn announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella Lucie, to Lieut. Allan Kimberly, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The engagement was recently announced of Miss Helen Ferguson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Capt. James Dean Tilford, 2d U.S. Cav., son of the late Gen. Joseph G. Tilford, U.S.A. Miss Ferguson is a sister of Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Miss Carol B. Newberry, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, announced her engagement at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 20, to Capt. W. H. Alleyne, of the Queen's Regiment, whom she met in February at Bermuda. Captain Alleyne is popular, a good cricketer and thirty-six years old. He came from Gibraltar in January. The wedding will probably be held in June.

Miss Katherine Heilner, daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lewis Cass Heilner, U.S.N., was married to Lieut. Ray S. McDonald, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., March 21, 1912, at the residence of Surg. J. L. Neilson, U.S.N., 1708 Kilbourne place. The Rev. Clarence Silvester, of Somerville, N.J., officiated. Owing to the recent death of Admiral Heilner only relatives and intimate friends were present. The bride was attended by Mrs. Kleemann, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Kleemann, U.S.N. Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, U.S.N., acted as best man for his brother.

Miss Olive D. Davis, sister of Mrs. Jeancon, became the bride of Lieut. Calvert L. Davenport, 19th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Feb. 6, 1912. The bride was attended by Miss Pickering, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. Pickering, 9th U.S. Inf. Immediately after the ceremony, which was performed by Chaplain Fleming, of the 19th Infantry, the young people left for Los Banos for a short honeymoon, after which they will be at home in Fort McKinley.

The engagement was announced this week to friends at Fort Douglas, Utah, of Miss Ethel Spalding, daughter of Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding, of Honolulu, to Lieut. J. A. Rogers, 20th Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas. Miss Spalding is a sister of Mrs. G. C. Bowen, who is one of the popular young matrons of the regiment. The marriage will take place some time next fall.

RECENT DEATHS.

The obituary of Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., who died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1912, appears on page 913 of this issue. The honorary pallbearers were: Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, Engineer in Chief Hutch I. Cone, Rear Admirals Edwin C. Pendleton, John R. Edwards, J. A. B. Smith, Capt. A. W. Grant, Capt. Robert S. Griffin, all U.S.N.; Col. John P. Nicholson, representing the Commander-in-chief of the M.O.L.L.U.S.; George Westinghouse, John M. Campbell, William Williamson, Commodore William Eisenbrown, Farragut Association No. 1; Edwin Swift Balch, representing the American Philosophical Society; Henry C. Bryant, vice-president Geographical Society of Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Bedloe and Edward J. Dooner.

The remains of Comdr. Levi Calvin Bertolette, U.S.N., who died of yellow fever at Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 24, 1912, were buried in Arlington Cemetery, Va., with military honors on Feb. 24, 1912. The services were held in the Curtis Lee Mansion. Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., and Rev. Frederic Doer conducted the funeral services. The pallbearers were Comdr. Newton A. McCully, Comdr. Henry F. Bryan, Comdr. William D. McDougall and Comdr. Albert N. Norton. Comdr. Victor Blue was in command of the battalion.

JOHN M. BOWYER.

Rear Admiral John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., retired, died in a hospital at Tampa, Fla., March 15, 1912, after an illness that lasted more than a year. With his wife, Rear Admiral Bowyer went to Tampa from his home at Erie, Pa., last fall. His health continued to fail; however, and an affection of the kidneys became so aggravated last winter that he was removed to the hospital where he died. Rear Admiral Bowyer was known as one of the most efficient and popular officers of the Navy. His health began to fail while, in 1910, he still was Superintendent of the Naval Academy. His period

of service at the Academy extended from June, 1909, until he was obliged to give up his office as Superintendent in May, 1911. General regret was expressed because of his forced retirement on account of poor health. He was due for promotion Sept. 15, 1911, but failed on physical examination for promotion to rear admiral, and was placed upon the retired list from Sept. 15, the date on which his promotion was due. Rear Admiral Bowyer was retired as a rear admiral by provision of an old law that applied to the Army and Marine Corps, and which, at the request of the Navy Department, was made at the last session of Congress to apply also to the Navy. This provides that when an officer fails on examination for promotion by reason of physical disability incident to the Service he shall be retired and promoted to the next higher grade on the date his regular promotion is due. Rear Admiral Bowyer would not have retired for age until June 19, 1915. He was a native of Indiana, and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1874. He served in the Powhatan, Franklin, Juniata, Alaska, Monongahela, Michigan, Independence, Wachusett, Omaha and Constellation, of the old Navy, on various stations, and his first assignment to a vessel of the new Navy was in the Detroit in 1894. He also served in the Raleigh and ill-fated Maine, at the Naval Academy and in the Bureau of Ordnance and at the Washington Navy Yard, and among other assignments was early in 1898 on duty in the Princeton as executive officer, and then went to the Yorktown in May of that year. He took part in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and in the Boxer troubles in North China. He was in command of the battleship Illinois on the trip around the world with the Atlantic Fleet. He was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy June 2, 1909, and his last assignment was on special duty at the Navy Department.

JAMES RUFUS TRYON.

Medical Director James Rufus Tryon, U.S.N., who had the relative rank of rear admiral, died at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 20, 1912. He was a man of very high attainments, and his career in the Navy was marked with progressiveness. To the system he built up, and to the professional attainments of the surgeons which he insisted upon, as well as to the modern sanitary practice and refinements he instituted in the design of all the new American warships, was attributed the abnormally low sick and death rate in the Navy in 1898. He was born in Coxsackie, N.Y., on Sept. 24, 1837, and was educated in the school at that place and at Union College. Before being appointed an assistant surgeon in March, 1863, he served in the volunteer Navy. He was assigned to the West Gulf squadron and served in it until the end of the Civil War, being present at the battle of Mobile Bay. Later he was in charge of the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla. At the close of the war he was assigned to the Naval Hospital at Boston, remaining until 1866; he was promoted to surgeon in 1873, and was in charge of the temporary smallpox hospital in Yokohama, Japan, during the epidemic in 1871. He also superintended the erection of the present U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama. He was promoted Medical Inspector in 1891, and Surgeon-General of the Navy, and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in 1897, and became medical director in 1897. It is fortunate for the Service that at this particular period the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was a man so well endowed with the energy and breadth of view which enabled him to grapple with the serious problems confronting his department. The naval hospitals at that time were in a state of disrepair, most of the structures dating back before the Civil War, and were practically unfit for their proper function. Surgeon General Tryon immediately started systematic reconstruction, and the present modern institutions, which compare with the best in this country or abroad, can be said to be a logical development of the reforms which he inaugurated in hospital reorganization. Among other reforms instituted at this time was the establishment of a department of instruction at the Naval Hospital, New York, to which medical officers were sent for a period of six months, immediately after their first appointment, for instruction in the special duties peculiar to the naval service.

Medical Director Tryon received the degrees of A.B., Ph.D., LL.D. from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1884, and to the Congress of Hygiene and Demography in Madrid, Spain, in 1898. At the latter place he had the distinction of being the last official American to have an audience with the Queen, was at that moment being a foregone conclusion. He was placed on the retired list for age in 1899, and after leaving active service was for six years in charge of the hospital at Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, which he rebuilt and reorganized on modern lines. During the summer of 1873, he was sent from New York to that place to take care of the Naval patients. He later served at Montevideo, Uruguay, and at La Guayra, Venezuela. During one of the revolutions in the latter country, he volunteered his services for the relief of both parties, and in appreciation of his work the Venezuelan government conferred upon him the decoration of El Libertador del Liberator. On the occasion of the landing in Venezuela one of the leaders of the defeated party was found desperately wounded in a hut on the battlefield of Macuto. It was necessary to remove him elsewhere for operation. Surgeon Tryon, who spoke Spanish, understood from the shouts he heard that it was intended to shoot the wounded man while the detail from the U.S. squadron was transferring him on a stretcher. Before they started he said to the excited crowd which was surrounding the hut: "We come here in the interest of neither party, solely in the cause of humanity, to alleviate human suffering and to save human life. We will carry this man to the nearest place where we can give him proper surgical care. What you will do rests with yourselves, but the ball that hits him will pass through this flag." Thereupon he laid the Stars and Stripes—the flag of the landing party—over the stretcher and they passed on their way unmolested.

WILLIAM M. COULLING.

In addition to the facts we gave in our issue of March 16, 1912, concerning the death of Major William M. Coulling, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at Hot Springs, Ark., March 4, in the government hospital, a correspondent sends us the following: "He was a business man until the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898, when he volunteered and was made a captain in the Service. At the close of the war he was mustered out, but had made so enviable a record that he was taken into the Regular Service with the same rank and in the same department as he had previously held. He was then assigned to duty

in charge of the transports between San Francisco and the Philippines. Thence he was ordered to Oswego, N.Y., to rebuild the historic old Fort Ontario. How well and faithfully he did this work, occupying three years, the citizens of Oswego can testify. Upon the completion of the new fort in 1905 he was ordered to duty in Iloilo, in the Philippines, and sailed for those islands on Nov. 5, 1905. He was stationed in Iloilo for about two years. Returning to the United States via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean route to New York, he was ordered for duty to the arsenal at St. Louis. Here he contracted malaria, which had been superinduced by the climatic conditions of the Philippines. Coming to a post of this kind after the arduous work on the islands and with never a leave of absence, it is no wonder that his vigorous constitution was undermined, and so, in June, 1910, he asked for three months' leave of absence, the first in twelve years. This he spent with his family in Oswego. He was not well, and his friends noted his changed appearance. He returned to his post in St. Louis in September, and not long after, the Mexican revolution breaking out, our Government hastened large numbers of troops to Texas and the border. Major Coulling was at once called upon to purchase all kinds of supplies and hurry them to the troops. He put his shoulder to the wheel and in most efficient manner did the work like the faithful officer he was, but to the serious detriment of his failing health. He was taken seriously ill, and in 1911 was obliged to give up all duty and take three months' leave of absence at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Not improving very much, he was ordered to the Government Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for six months, where he died on March 4. Major Coulling was a genial, large-hearted man, who counted his friends by hundreds in all ranks of life. He will be greatly missed by all who knew and loved him. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Henrietta Lee Coulling, and two daughters, Lucy Lee and Lettice Lee, to mourn his loss. In the death of Major Coulling the Service loses a man beloved by his associates for his lovable disposition, strong, upright character, his ability as an officer, and his attractiveness as a gentleman and comrade. He was noted in the Army for his genial ways and untiring efforts to please and accommodate wherever and whenever it was in his power to do so. Those whose pleasure it was to know Major Coulling will treasure his memory, and will mourn with his wife and relatives in the passing of so noble a character."

Major James Cresap Ord, U.S.A., retired, who died at Chevy Chase, Md., March 15, 1912, was born in Michigan Nov. 2, 1848. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 25th U.S. Infantry, Oct. 1, 1873, and remained with that organization until retired as a major June 8, 1899, for disability in the line of duty.

Mrs. John Moore, widow of Surgeon General Moore, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. W. A. Thompson, widow of Major W. A. Thompson, U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., March 19, 1912. Her death was the result of a fall about three weeks ago in which she sustained the fracture of hip and other injuries.

A son, Nelson Gopen, Jr., born to the wife of Capt. Nelson Gopen, U.S.A., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., March 14, 1912, died the same day.

Prof. Lucien Franklin Prud'homme, U.S.N., retired, professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, died at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1912, of diabetes, from which he had been suffering for the last few months. His wife reached his bedside just a short time after he died. Professor Prud'homme's long service at the Naval Academy made him one of the most widely known men in the Navy. He was born in New York. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Volunteer Army and served close on three years. He was on May 20, 1881, appointed professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy, and was retired for age Sept. 1, 1896. He held the rank of captain.

Mr. George W. Falls, brother of Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th U.S. Inf., and brother-in-law of Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, Coast Art., U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., March 11, 1912.

Miss E. Virginia Addison, aunt of Lieut. Edward S. Addison, U.S.R.C.S., died at Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1912.

Mr. Charles W. Pardee, brother of Mrs. R. M. O'Reilly and of Major W. J. Pardee, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly March 17 at his home at Buffalo, N.Y.

Col. Charles Ezra Sprague, U.S.V., president of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York, died at his home in New York city March 21, 1912. He was born at Nassau, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1842, and was graduated from Union College in 1860 and served in the 12th N.Y. part of the time during the Civil War, and was brevetted colonel of the New York Volunteers at the close of the war for gallant services at the Battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded and disabled. In April, 1866, Colonel Sprague was married to Miss Ray Ellison, of New York. They had two children. From 1897 to 1901 Colonel Sprague was Assistant Paymaster General of the state of New York. He was president of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, 1904-05. In 1900 he was professor of accountancy in New York University, School of Commerce and Accounts. He was a member of the Union League and Century Clubs, the M.O.L.L.U.S. of the G.A.R., and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi (president 1901-03) and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was not only noted as a financier and accountant, but as one of the most accomplished Greek scholars in this country. Colonel Sprague was the author of a number of books on banking and the introducer into this country of Volapuk. He is survived by his wife.

Dr. James George MacConagh, an eminent Canadian dentist, who died suddenly Jan. 31 at his winter home at Cannes, France, was the inventor of an airship motor which was regarded as unusually successful by European military experts. He was attended in his last hours by his lifelong friend, Col. H. St. Leger Wood, Military Governor of Guernsey. The Misses Louise J. and Mary E. MacConagh, of Toronto, and Mrs. Patrick Phillips, of New Richmond, Wis., sisters, survive.

William Charles Towne, president of the American Estates Managing Company and the Eastern Shipyard Company, and vice-commander of the National Yacht Club, died on March 19, 1912, at the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York city, where he had made his home for some time. He had been ill for five months. He was fifty-four years old. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1875 to 1879, on the Vermont and later on the Tennessee, the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. Mr. Towne was active in politics and served on the Board of Aldermen and on the Mayor's committee to receive the U.S.S. Raleigh on her return from Manila. He was on the Dewey reception committee and also on the Roosevelt reception committee. He was vice-president and a director of the Frazer Hollow Boat Company and a director of

the United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company. He was a member of the U.S. Army and Navy Veterans, the Knights of Columbus, the Tammany Society and the Michigan Society and political clubs. He was also a member of the Atlantic Yacht, Brooklyn Yacht, Columbia Yacht, Bayside Yacht, Shelter Island Yacht, Country and Catholic clubs. He leaves a widow, who was Mary A. McNally, and one daughter, Mrs. Vincent S. Lippe, of this city.

Dr. Henry Wilson Spangler, who died March 18, 1912, at Philadelphia, Pa., graduated June 20, 1878, from the U.S. Naval Academy, and resigned from the Navy Oct. 11, 1891, while holding the rank of passed assistant engineer. He served in the Volunteer Navy during the war with Spain as a chief engineer. Dr. Spangler was professor of mechanical engineering and head of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he had been for the last twenty years. He served on a number of important advisory boards and commissions, and was the author of three books on mechanical subjects, "Valve Gears," "Notes on Thermodynamics" and "Graphics."

Isaiah West Taber, pioneer photographer of the Pacific coast, who died recently at his home in San Francisco, was well known to many of the older officers of the Navy. Taber was eighty-one years old, and for over forty years previous to 1906 practiced his profession in San Francisco. During that time he had taken over 100,000 portraits, including those of nearly all of the people prominent in the history of the city and those of most of the visitors of importance. His views of Pacific coast scenery were a great factor in attracting to California tourists and homeseekers. In 1906 the earthquake and fire destroyed his studios, with over eighty tons of portrait negatives and twenty tons of view negatives, constituting a photographic history of San Francisco from the earliest days. Owing to his age he did not re-establish his gallery after the fire.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, Walter Francis Martin, was born to the wife of Lieut. W. F. Martin, 2d U.S. Cav., at Zamboanga, P.I., Jan. 25, 1912.

Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Norton entertained at a mi-careme dinner dance at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 14.

Capt. Charles H. Patterson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patterson gave a large skating party at the Arcade Skating Rink, in Washington, D.C., on March 13, followed by a supper at the Chevy Chase Club, Md.

Mrs. Capehart, wife of Capt. Edward Everett Capehart, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Michigan, left Washington, D.C., on March 22, to spend ten days at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

A charming child poem, "Six-Foot-Two," by Charles Phillips, published in the March *Magnificat Magazine*, is inscribed to Koehler Daley, the four-year-old son of Lieut. E. L. Daley, C.E., U.S.A., of West Point.

Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., attended the midshipmen's hop at Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, March 16.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 20, in honor of the Ambassador to France and Mrs. Herrick.

Among those who attended the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers in Washington, D.C., on March 15, were Miss Helen Taft, Miss Harriet Anderson, Miss Emily Beatty, the Misses Meyer, Miss Dorothy Williams, Capt. Powers Symington, U.S.N., Lieut. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., and Lieutenant von Herwarth, of the German navy.

Mrs. Land, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Emory S. Land, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ackerson, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. James L. Ackerson, U.S.N., entertained at a tea in honor of Miss Persons, daughter of Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., on March 20. The engagement of Miss Persons and Naval Constr. L. B. McBride, U.S.N., was recently announced.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, who has been spending the past two months in Fort Smith, Ark., as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Eberle, has arrived at Pensacola, Fla., where she has gone to join her husband, Commander Eberle, in command of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Blount at their home, "Semarze," on the Bay Shore, during her stay in Pensacola.

Capt. Tokutaro Hiraga, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington; Lieutenant Yabu and Engineer Lieutenant Commander Goto, of the Japanese navy, visited the Naval Station at Newport, R.I., March 19. They were received by Capt. Albert Gleaves, and later saw the Naval Training Station, the Naval War College and the Naval Torpedo Station under the guidance of Comdr. John H. Dayton, Capt. William L. Rodgers and Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 20, and afterward attended the reception at the British Embassy. Their guests, who were invited to meet the new Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda, were Justice and Mrs. Hughes, Senator and Mrs. Rayner, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Representative and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, the Russian Military Attaché and Baroness Elizabeth de Bode and the German Second Secretary and Mme. Kienlin.

An illustrated lecture, "Our Navy To-day," was given by Mr. Edward Trenchard before the Admiralty Trenchard Section 73, Navy League, in the assembly room of the New York Historical Society, Central Park West, on Wednesday morning last, before a large audience. Mr. Trenchard prefaced his lecture by earnest remarks regarding the necessity of a strong navy in the face of Europe's increasing armament, and said that we should at least hold second place in the navies of the world. Lantern views depicted training bluejackets aboard ship and at the Naval Training Station, recreations, games, and pictures of ships' mascots and holiday making.

"Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., writes from Fort Howard, Md.," says the *Newport (R.I.) Daily News*, "that his case has been practically decided and retirement is before him. He was ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, where he underwent an examination and was given light duty at his present station for three months, which practically amounts to sick leave. At the end of that time he will return to the hospital for further examination, but his eyes are in such condition that he has been given to understand that retirement then awaits him. He is therefore making plans to return to Newport the latter part of July and settle down."

Lieut. Charles Belknap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Belknap will sail for Guantanamo on March 23.

A son was born to the wife of Major B. B. Buck, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., Manila, P.I., on Feb. 13, 1912.

Rear Admiral Twining, U.S.N., and Mrs. Twining were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on March 15.

A son, Francis P. Feamster, was born to the wife of Lieut. Claude N. Feamster, U.S.A., retired, at Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1912.

Mrs. John F. Parker, widow of Captain Parker, U.S.N., arrived in Washington, D.C., on March 15, and is registered at the New Willard.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., has accepted a review of the 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, for the night of Saturday, April 20, at the armory.

Miss Isabel Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Amos, wife of Capt. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., at their home at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam, who have been spending the late winter months in Florida, will return to Washington, D.C., early in April.

Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rumbough have recently arrived at Fort Myer, Va., having just returned from their wedding journey to Spain.

The Countess of Warwick, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Representative and Mrs. George W. Fairchild and Representative John J. Fitzgerald were guests at a dinner given in honor of the Countess by Representative Levy, of New York, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 15.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. C. Twining, U.S.N., entertained Gen. and Mrs. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., Comdr. G. W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Lloyd Chandler and others at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 15. Comdr. and Mrs. Williams were the house guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles J. Badger at the navy yard.

Comdr. Archibald H. Scales, of the U.S.S. Prairie, lying off Gravesend, England, March 18, attended the services in a local Roman Catholic church March 17. With him were his brother officers, who attended the services as a mark of respect to the Dublin Fusiliers, now quartered in the borough. The Prairie arrived in the Thames March 16 to coal before proceeding to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., was on March 15 confined to his apartments in Coronado, San Diego, Cal., as a result of a sixty-foot plunge of an aeroplane he was driving over North Island. He rose from his hangar in a treacherous wind from the southwest. Suddenly the machine shot earthward, and on hitting the ground turned completely over. Lieutenant Ellyson was lifted from the machine and was found to have suffered bruises and contusions from head to foot.

Major von Herwarth, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, and Mme. von Herwarth entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 14, in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Their other guests were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Miss Marion Oliver, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Mrs. Francis R. Crowninshield, Miss Elsie Aldrich, John Phillips Hill, of Baltimore; Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A., and Lieutenant von Herwarth, of the German army.

Chaplain John E. Dallam, U.S.A., according to a newspaper despatch from Indianapolis, Ind., of March 19, is mysteriously missing and the police have been searching the city for three days without finding any trace of him. He left Fort Benjamin Harrison March 15 for Indianapolis, but nothing of the Chaplain's movements can be learned. It was learned that the Chaplain wrote a letter to a sister, Mrs. John P. Hill, of Minneapolis, Saturday afternoon at the Denison Hotel on Denison stationery. The Chaplain, however, did not register at the hotel, and it cannot be learned whether he was in the café at the hour of the evening meal. He did not speak of leaving Fort Harrison in his letter. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, who is in command of the 23d U.S. Infantry, can suggest no explanation.

Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, wife of Colonel Frederick, U.S.A., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, entertained her friends at a bridge party March 14, followed by the usual refreshments, with a few additional guests arriving for the conversation hour. St. Patrick motifs were used throughout. The guests of the afternoon were Mmes. Earl Carnahan, Jesse M. Lee, A. Smith, A. M. Usher, M. H. Bowman, Julius T. Conrad, J. D. Hoskins, J. Muir, Joseph Cusack, F. B. Hennessy, J. C. Kennedy, Theodore B. Taylor, H. C. Ripley, W. R. Taylor, Dean Halford, Joseph Siler, A. Halford, R. P. Palmer, W. Murray, J. E. Baxter, D. M. Appel, Sedgwick Rice, John Hannay, J. P. Adams, Max Garber, H. S. Greer, Benjamin A. Poore, J. Lockwood, John Darragh, M. D. Barmore, Patrick Guiney, Lee Withers, Robert Whitfield, George M. Bomford, Charles G. Treat, H. Pendleton, R. H. Rolfe, R. C. Burleson, Kenzie W. Walker, W. Monroe, Charles Herr, C. S. Olmstead, Miss Phelps, Miss Kay, Miss Dickinson and Miss Frederick.

Col. and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff were honored guests at a dinner given by the medical officers in the Department of the East and their wives at the Hotel Imperial, in New York city, Saturday evening, March 16. The private banquet room was elaborately decorated with American flags, and an orchestra played throughout the evening. The guests were seated at a long table, the center of which was covered with spring blossoms. Col. H. D. Snyder was toastmaster, and after proposing a toast to the President of the United States made a most interesting and well chosen address, and spoke of the unusual record and fine service of Colonel Hoff during his years in the Army as a member of the Medical Corps. In reply Colonel Hoff gave a brief sketch of past conditions in the Army, and spoke of the wonderful improvements and events he has witnessed during his service. Colonel Snyder then called upon Major Irving W. Rand to speak for the "United Services," and Capt. Allie W. Williams responded to the toast "The Ladies." Major Frederick P. Reynolds feinely responded to the affection and loyalty Col. and Mrs. Hoff have ever shown the officers of the Medical Corps and their wives. During the evening Capt. William L. Little read letters and telegrams from officers in the Department of the East who, absent in person, were present in spirit. Those able to attend and do honor to Col. and Mrs. Hoff were Col. and Mrs. H. O. Snyder, Mrs. William Stephenson, Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, Major Elbert E. Persons, Major and Mrs. Irving W. Rand, Major Albert Truby, Major E. H. Hartnett, Major and Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Phalen, Capt. Allie W. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Little, Capt. E. W. Miller and Lieut. John J. Reddy.

A son, Francis Joseph Grady, was born to the wife of Lieut. John Grady, U.S.N., at New York city March 19, 1912.

A son, John Richards, was born to the wife of Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, on March 12, 1912.

Col. R. B. Turner, U.S.A., who was retired March 11, 1912, and Mrs. Turner have arrived at Fort Edward, N.Y., where they will make their home.

Major S. A. Cloman, 26th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Cloman left Fort Brady, Mich., March 15, for a visit to Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama, to be absent about a month and a half.

Miss Bessie Craney, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. Crallé in Louisville, Ky., left Wednesday for Columbus Barracks, to be the guest of Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, on her way to Easton, Md.

Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d U.S. Inf., who was operated on for chronic and acute appendicitis on Feb. 28, left the hospital on March 12 and returned to duty at the recruiting office on March 13.

A daughter, Mariana, was born to the wife of Mr. James Lippincott, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1912. Mrs. Lippincott before her marriage was Miss Constance Wilmet Morrison, a daughter of the late Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th U.S. Inf.

An informal dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Boyd, U.S.A., March 13, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The table was prettily trimmed in yellow jonquils and ferns. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Daniel A. Tate, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Lieut. Ralph Hayden and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd.

Mrs. William H. Noble, who as Miss Flora Vilette Finley made a marked success as a violinist in New York city, is now winning fresh laurels in Cheyenne, Wyo. The Cheyenne State Leader says of her playing at the 11th U.S. Infantry band concert: "Mrs. Noble played her two numbers and an encore, and smilingly acknowledged the ovation she received. Her playing is exquisite, and her interpretation of the music of the masters is most impressive."

Mrs. William M. Nickerson and Mrs. William B. Reynolds were hostesses at a pretty tea on March 2 at Hotel Comte, Vevey, Switzerland, in honor of Mrs. Nickerson's guest, Miss Astley, of Margate, England. Among the American ladies present were Mrs. and Miss Bassett, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. and Miss Bean, formerly of Boston, but for many years residents of Vevey; Mrs. Lawton, wife of Major E. P. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Krüg, wife of Major F. V. Krüg, U.S.A., retired.

The Chicago (Ill.) Army and Navy Club was organized March 12, 1912, in conformity with its charter, taken out at Springfield recently. Major P. J. H. Farrell, U.S.V., was elected president. George M. Weichert, who served in the Navy, was elected vice-president. He is also judge advocate general of the Society of the Army of the Philippines. The secretary, Lieut. J. W. Goggin, represents the Illinois National Guard, and is adjutant general of the Society of the Army of the Philippines. George B. Seiter, treasurer, is also a member of the above order. The directors and their organizations are: Charles F. Mahanah, U.S.V., Major William N. McKelvey, U.S.M.C., Lieut. F. Kelsen, U.S.M.C., retired, Brig. Gen. D. Jack Foster, 1st Brigade, I.N.G., Major Samuel C. Stanton, Med. Corps, I.N.G., Col. Lewis D. Greene, I.N.G. (captain U.S.A., retired), and Major James B. Goe, U.S.A., retired.

The fourteenth annual dinner of the Commanding Officers' Association of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York state, held in the Hotel Astor, March 20, was a great success, and an interesting exchange of views on important military topics took place. Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Inf., president of the association, was toastmaster. The speakers were Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna and Capt. George E. Thorne, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, N.G.N.Y., Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., and Col. William Wilson, 3d Inf., N.G.N.Y. Among the others present were Brig. Gens. George R. Dyer, James G. Eddy, James W. Lester and Elmore F. Austin; Comdr. Russell Raynor and Kinsley L. Martin; Lieut. Comdr. Edward N. Walbridge, Commodore Robert P. Forshee, Cols. Walter B. Hotchkiss, Oliver B. Bridgman, Charles O. Davis, William F. Morris, Charles H. Hitchcock, John H. Foote, Frank H. Norton, Henry C. Barthman, George J. Haffa, Louis D. Conley and Charles J. Wolf.

The great dining room of the Army and Navy Club, Manila, was the scene of a brilliant function on the night of Feb. 12, when more than fifty officers of the Coast Artillery Corps gave a farewell dinner to Col. John A. Lundeen, who has been in command of the Artillery District of Manila Bay for the past year, with station at Fort Mills, Corregidor. The choice menu was inscribed upon tasteful souvenir cards embossed with the crossed canon of the corps and headed with the words: "Farewell dinner to Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., U.S.A., given by the officers of his corps serving in the Philippines," and the decorations of the T-shaped table were principally of the red *cadena de amor*, always so appropriate for such occasions. The arrangements reflected much credit on Major Henry D. Todd, of the committee, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." Col. Millard F. Harmon was toastmaster, and the invited guests were Major General Bell, Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, Lieut. Col. William B. Beach, Chief of Staff, Phil. Div., Major Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engrs., and Major M. H. Barnum, 8th Cav., all members of the General Defense Board, Philippine Islands. The Cablenews-American of Manila says: "Colonel Lundeen has had forty-three years of service in the Coast Artillery Corps, being one of the pioneers in bringing it up to its present high standard of efficiency. Major General Bell was present, and in a very happy speech expressed his approval of Colonel Lundeen's service in the Philippines, and recounted some of his earlier experiences with him. Toasts were drunk to his health, and general expressions of regret were made because of his retirement from the Service, and that one of his high ability and long service should not have received the grade of brigadier general, to which he was so justly entitled, before his retirement. Col. and Mrs. Lundeen sail on Wednesday for the United States, and they take with them the hearty good wishes of all who have known them in Corregidor and Manila." On the same evening Mrs. Lundeen was the guest of honor at a beautiful dinner given by the ladies of Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, at the quarters of Col. M. F. Harmon. Not less beloved than her gallant husband, some twenty ladies united to pay tribute to her example, influence and personality, and to wish her all happiness wherever she may go.

Capt. Le Vert Coleman, U.S.A., has been detailed as Military Attaché at Brazil.

Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav., has been detailed as Military Attaché at Liberia. While stationed there Captain Young will reorganize the Liberia Constabulary.

Mrs. L. F. James will be one of a party leaving Geneva, Switzerland, March 11, for a tour through Italy. She will return to Geneva in about six weeks to join her son, who is at school in Geneva.

Gen. Robert Baden-Powell, of the British army, founder of the Boy Scout movement, sailed for Japan from Seattle March 16 on the steamship Minnesota. He will spend several weeks touring the Orient.

Mrs. Levi Calvin Bertolette and her mother, Mrs. Meigs, were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Henry F. Bryan while in Washington. Mrs. Bertolette is now at her home, 2549 Green street, San Francisco.

Over two hundred guests attended the informal hop given at Fort Myer, Va., on March 15. Mrs. Garrard, wife of Col. Joseph Garrard, commandant of the post, and Mrs. Victor S. Foster, wife of Lieutenant Foster, received the guests.

Comdr. Henry Hough, U.S.N., Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, St. Petersburg, Russia, is to represent the United States at the International Conference for the Improvement of the Laws of Navigation, which meets at St. Petersburg on March 25.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 20, at the Marine Barracks, having as guests Senator and Mrs. Briggs, Senator Foster, Mrs. Edward Heath Brooke, Capt. and Mrs. Beatty, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Standford and Capt. and Mrs. Fay.

On April 1 a reception will be tendered Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., by the Norfolk County Medical Society, and on the next day the medical and staff officers stationed at Norfolk will tender him a reception at the Naval Hospital. On both occasions Surgeon General Stokes will deliver an address on professional subjects.

A suit for limited divorce and maintenance has been filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by Mrs. Helen L. Couden, wife of Rear Admiral Albert R. Couden, U.S.N., retired. Mrs. Couden, then Mrs. Addicks, and Admiral Couden were married in Philadelphia in 1883, and lived together until about a year ago.

Capt. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., retired, who created and installed the transportation exhibit departments of the expositions of Chicago, Paris and St. Louis, has been appointed chief of the same department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco in 1915, and has already taken up his work in San Francisco.

Sgt. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, left Washington March 19 on a trip to Florida, where he will spend a week's leave. Few officers in the Department stick as close to their desk as Surgeon Braisted. It is now a year since he has been away from his office longer than twenty-four hours.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of San Francisco, Cal., was entertained by Miss Helen Baily at her home in Berkeley Saturday, March 9. The afternoon was spent playing the game of *five hundred*. The score cards were in honor of St. Patrick. Prizes were won by Miss Josephine Stewart and Miss Mears. The dining room was decorated artistically in spring flowers.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Chief Philippine Constabulary (Major 22d U.S. Inf.), was extensively entertained previous to his departure from Manila on Feb. 4 on the Manchuria. He will spend nearly a year in the United States before returning to the Philippines. Most of this time he will be in New York near West Point, where he has a son in the Military Academy.

Capt. C. E. Morton, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Morton, entertained at dinner at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, on the evening of March 14, in honor of the Captain's birthday. The decorations were in green and white, narcissus and ferns being tastefully arranged, and giving an elaborate and beautiful effect. The Captain's anniversary was the inspiration for congratulations and toasts, to which he graciously responded. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Capt. and Mrs. Westcott, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman.

Miss Kathleen Eulalie Weston, daughter of Major Gen. John Weston, U.S.A., retired, has made her stage débüt as a member of the chorus in "Baron Trenck" at the Casino Theater, New York city. She is known to the company as Kathleen Eulalie. Miss Weston says that she had adopted the stage simply because she had always wanted to. She studied in Paris, and after singing in concert returned to this country to accompany her father to the Philippines, where she spent three years. She is now living with her parents at the New Grand Hotel.

Under the heading "Tribute to one who is every inch a man" the San Diego, Cal., Union in its issue of March 10 says: "Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson is one of the best friends San Diego has ever had. To him we owe about all we possess of the dignity and prestige of a naval station or base. We fear that we shall never look on his like again, or respond with infectious glee to the Richardson laugh, which, like the shot fired at Lexington, has been heard round the world. We shall miss that laugh, so hearty, so sincere, so honest, so full of the loving-kindness of a great soul that harbors no spark of rancor against gods or men. If the life of Commander Richardson could be written as it has been lived it would serve as a text-book on Duty and how to learn it. Devotion to duty has been the dominant trait in the character of this man. He has ever demanded from those in his command equal allegiance to the high principles which duty invariably imposes on conscientious men. He has never shirked his own obligations, but has often assumed more than his full share of the burden. Once he stood at the wheel of his craft for sixty-one hours in a blizzard blowing a hurricane while his men were under hatches by his orders—fighting it out alone. That's the kind of man Commander Richardson is. Perhaps some day I'll tell you how our Commander was wooed by the beauteous Princess Afaga of Tutuila, and how all the formalities of proffer and declination were performed, with all the paraphernalia of a regal ceremony. The Princess married a chief of her own people; and our Commander, in tribute of the love they bore him, is by royal decree a titular prince of the American Samoans. When he retires perhaps Commander Richardson will go back to South Carolina and woo a real American princess. May he win her and live happy ever after, is the sincere wish of all his friends in San Diego, which includes every citizen who has heard that wonderful laugh and listened to the merry, kindly echo of it in his own heart."

The address of Mrs. W. M. Coulling is care of Mrs. I. L. Rust, Leesburg, Va.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U.S.N., who has been ill at her home in Washington, D.C., for several weeks, is improving.

A daughter, Marie Jeanette Pepin, was born to the wife of Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, Coast Art., U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 24, 1912.

Mrs. Sherman T. Brown, who has been a house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Willard at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., has returned to her home in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Laura Merriam, sister of Paymaster Merriam, U.S.N., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bishop, in New York, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Ensign Ralph C. Parker, U.S.N., is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. Richard D. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White at their apartment at the Woodward, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Viven, of Los Angeles, widow of Capt. John L. Viven, 12th U.S. Inf., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Miller F. Waltz, 19th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort William McKinley, P.I.

Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, wife of Dr. Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Isabelle Magruder, have been spending the past week at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Major Uline, Pay Dept., U.S.A., stationed in Denver, Colo., gave recently an afternoon bridge and tea to eighty ladies. All of the decorations were in green, with carnations throughout the rooms.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, has been reviving his experiences of arsenal life by a visit at the Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal. After a brief visit to Charleston, S.C., the General will be located at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles F. Andrews, wife of Captain Andrews, 13th U.S. Inf., now on recruiting service in New York city, returned to her home on March 18 after a month's visit in Mobile, Ala., as the guest of Major and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler.

The California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., has had printed in pamphlet form the interesting paper read by Rear Admial O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., at the meeting on Jan. 17 last, entitled, "The Monitor Catskill: A Year's Reminiscences, 1863-1864."

Mrs. Harry W. Otis, wife of the secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of the Panama Canal Zone, who arrived at New York March 19 by the steamship Panama, gave birth to a baby girl on March 16, as the liner was passing Fortune Island. Brig. Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., was sponsor for the sea child, who was christened Fortune Corning Otis, after the island and the skipper.

The Pope received in private audience on March 21 Major Archibald W. Butt, personal aid to President Taft, who was presented by Monsignor Thomas F. Kennedy, Titular Bishop of Adrianopolis and rector of the American College in Rome. Major Butt presented to the Pontiff an autograph letter from President Taft, with which the Pope was greatly pleased. He recalled with pleasure the friendly intercourse between the Holy See and Mr. Taft, who, in 1902, when Civil Governor of the Philippines, came to Rome to negotiate the question of the Friars' lands in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Moses were tendered a reception and leave-taking party at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., March 19, by Capt. De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, and the officers of the station and their families. Lieutenant Colonel Moses, who has been commanding officer of Marines at the yard for nearly a year, was on March 20 detached from that command and will soon leave for the Philippines. Lieut. Col. Theodore Porter Kane, U.S.M.C., who returned from the Philippines last year, will be the new commanding officer of Marines at the yard.

The sailing of the transport on Wednesday, said the Manila Times of Feb. 17, was the signal for Manila to present themselves at the dock before the noon hour to bid adieu to many good friends leaving for the United States or Japan. Among the many well known people departing probably those who will be most missed from the social life of this city were Col. and Mrs. Heistand. A continuous line of friends laden with flowers and other tokens of regard besieged the door of the stateroom where stood Mrs. Heistand, quite overcome with the prospect of leaving behind her so many devoted friends. Mrs. Heistand has been a charming and popular hostess during the period of their station in Manila, and she and the Colonel take with them the best wishes of the entire community. On the same steamship sailed Col. and Mrs. Lundeen. Colonel Lundeen will retire this coming month, and about fifty of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, to which the Colonel belongs, honored him Monday evening with a stag dinner at the Army and Navy Club, after which the entire dinner party attended the Carnival.

Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, who resides at San Diego, Cal., is thus referred to in the San Diego Siftings of Feb. 15, 1912: "It is not often that the San Diego public is with the police, but in the recent effort of Police Superintendent Sehon to quell the nuisance of public speaking at the corner of Fifth and E streets he had the moral support of all law-abiding citizens. The situation was handled with masterly generalship and the officers detailed to perform the work displayed both courage and judgment. If they had not, a riot might have ensued. It required brave men to invade that throng of agitators with their well known hatred for the police uniform. It may be news to both the police and the free speech agitators that there were hundreds of good citizens in that vast crowd who were there not to see the 'fun,' but to give assistance to the officers should it be needed. This is the right spirit. If the police department has the moral support of our citizens it makes it doubly effective in weeding out undesirables and suppressing crime. The police department of San Diego is well organized, and in efficiency will compare with that of any city of its size. It has been brought to this state of perfection by Police Superintendent Sehon under circumstances that would have disheartened a less determined man. He has been fought, badgered and criticised, mostly for personal and political reasons, but he has made his department so much of a success, and proved his desire to give the city the best police protection possible, that now he has the public with him. It was a lucky day for San Diego when Captain Sehon assumed charge of the police department."

Lieut. Gibbes Lykes, 9th U.S. Cav., who disappeared from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 11, 1911, gave himself up a few days ago to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, Kas.

ARMY ITEMS.

It has been decided to station the 14th Cavalry, when it returns from the Philippines, at Fort Clark and Fort McIntosh. The headquarters and two squadrons will be at Fort Clark and one squadron at Fort McIntosh. The troops will proceed immediately to their new station after arriving at San Francisco.

Troops G and H, 3d U.S. Cavalry, left San Antonio, Texas, March 12, in a special train for their new temporary stations at Sanderson and Marfa, respectively. These troops were sent to the frontier to help prevent a violation of the neutrality laws. The despatch of these troops to the border leaves less than 700 men at Fort Sam Houston.

The 2d Battalion of the 15th U.S. Infantry, which left Manila on March 9, arrived at Tien-Tsin March 17, having been detained outside Taku since Friday by a storm. The battalion, which was under command of Lieut. Col. Edward A. Root, comprised 444 men, including a band. The band of the British Somerset Regiment awaited the coming of the American troops at the railway station March 16, and there was much disappointment when it was announced they had been delayed. The United States troops were assigned quarters in a large warehouse in the French concession.

Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, commanding the Department of California, will be relieved from duty on April 12 and will be granted leave until his retirement for age on May 9.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding general of the Department of Luzon; Major David J. Baker, Jr., A.G., and Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., who will act as special observer for Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, division commander, the Manila Cablesnews-American of Feb. 16 said, were to leave Manila on Feb. 17 to join the southern detachment at Marilao, Bulacan Province, for the inauguration of the greatest field maneuvers ever held in the Philippines, and scheduled to continue till March 3. Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav., was in command of the northern detachment Cavalry brigade, as Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, who was to have taken command, was recovering from an operation at the hospital in Manila. For the first time in the history of Army maneuvers in the islands the Philippine Constabulary was to take an active part. Col. Edward W. Griffith, commanding a provisional battalion of 250 men, marched from Santa Lucia Barracks, joining the southern detachment at Marilao. The general scheme under which both forces were to act provided that a reinforced Cavalry brigade, acting as the cavalry screen of a hostile force that landed along the Gulf of Lingayen, is supposed to have reached the vicinity of Camp Stotsenburg, with the rest of its force and its headquarters at Tarlac. On Feb. 16 the commander of that force, Colonel Hunter, receives information that another force, which landed at Batangas, has whipped its enemy, consisting of a reinforced Infantry brigade, and has driven it as far north as Marilao, Bulacan Province. He believes that this beaten force, commanded by Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., is going to try to continue its retreat to the northward. Working under these conditions, drawn up by General Funston, both commanders must work out from day to day the special situation until one force or the other gains a victory. The concentration of the northern force at Camp Stotsenburg and the southern force at Marilao was completed on Feb. 15.

"Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th U.S. Cav., stationed at Schofield Barracks," says the Honolulu Gazette of March 5, "pledged guilty Feb. 28 to the charge of being absent from post without leave. The findings of the court-martial have been forwarded to headquarters of the Western Division at San Francisco. The young officer's offense consists principally in having failed to report back at Schofield Barracks for duty, after having left the hospital at Fort Shafter, from which he had been discharged. For six days he was not officially known to the commanding officer of his post, and for this offense charges were preferred against him, and a court-martial ordered by the division commander at San Francisco."

The polo tourney at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the Meadows cup opened March 16 on the mounted post field, the 3d Cavalry and 3d U.S. Field Artillery teams being the winners in the double-header played. "The star of the afternoon," says the San Antonio Express, "was Capt. F. B. Hennessy, recently returned from a trip abroad after having broken his leg last spring. Although he played back for the Artillery, he scored five of that team's goals and piled up more points individually than any other one player. Lieut. M. C. Bristol was close to him, scoring four goals for the Cavalry team and playing a consistently clever article. The Cavalry won from the Freebooters 8 to 2½, while the Artillery defeated the Meadow Larks 10 to 4½. The losers each had a handicap advantage of three goals, the Freebooters being unable to score any other points and losing a half-point for a foul. The Larks lost a half-point for a foul and a quarter for a safety. The following are the line-ups of the teams in the two games: First game—3d Cavalry, H. Johnson, Smith, Bristol, Wagner, Freebooters, Meyers, F. Johnson, Boyd, Sturgis. Second Game—3d Artillery, Burleson, Wallace, Treat, Hennessy. Larks, Hogsdon, Drury, Meadows, Marshall. Referee, Dr. Edmunds.

"It isn't often that a brigadier general of the U.S. Army honors a single troop of Cavalry by riding at its head, showing to all the forces his pride in and friendship for such a command," says the San Antonio (Texas) Express of March 13, 1912. "When it does take place it is so noteworthy a fact as to receive attention throughout Army circles. Such an incident happened in San Antonio March 12, when Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, placed himself in front of Troop E, 3d U.S. Cavalry, and rode at the front of the delighted troopers outside the city limits. Lieutenant Somerville, commanding, and every man in the troop smiled broadly. Even the mounts took on a new prance and troop pennant never fluttered so gaily. And General Duncan seemed just about as pleased as any of the members of E Troop. The whole affair has a history and it is interesting. When Joseph Duncan was born at old Fort Ewell, Texas, on the Nueces River, more than fifty-two years ago, Troop E, U.S. Mounted Rifles, were stationed there under the command of Capt. Thomas W. Duncan. This officer, who was the father of Joseph W. Duncan, died a brigadier general in the Army he loved with all his heart. Troop E, U.S. Mounted Rifles, on a reorganization of the Army many years ago became Troop E, 3d Cavalry. The present General Duncan, it may be said, came about as near being born into the command as any son of any Army officer that ever lived. Naturally, there is a tie of sentiment that time only makes stronger between General Duncan and the troop his father commanded when he first began to toddle about a parade

ground. General Duncan did not let anybody know his intentions on March 12. Officers and men were busily engaged in getting ready for the start of the march overland to Eagle Pass. Possibly the General did not think of the matter before himself. But he rode upon the splendid mount he usually rides just as Lieutenant Somerville was giving the command for his troopers to turn their faces to the west. Returning the salute of officers and men, the commanding general spurred his mount to the front of the command, just as though a sudden inspiration had come over him, and thereafter showed the troop the way out of town. Officers and men seemed surprised a second, but the joy that soon rushed into their faces hid out all traces of anything else. A band struck up the tunes all the Army likes to hear, and only the stern discipline of the 'Regular Army,' a discipline that makes every man seem oblivious of everything but the regulations, prevented round after round of cheers. When he had ridden a distance of two or three miles from the post General Duncan gravely saluted and, turning about, rode quickly back to quarters."

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Army transport Sherman sailed from Manila March 15 to San Francisco, Cal., with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Major George W. Read, Cav., I.G. Dept.; Capt. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav.; Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C.; Major James F. Brady, Coast Art.; Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Finch, Engrs. For San Francisco—Col. Henry Kirby, Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn, Major William R. Sample, Capt. William P. Jackson, Capt. Russell C. Langdon and Capt. William H. Cury, all 3d Inf.; Capt. Michael J. McDonough, Engrs.; Capt. Fred E. Smith and Robert I. Rees, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. C. S. Ridley and Theodore H. Dillon, Engrs.; 1st Lieuts. Charles C. Herman, Jr., and George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles D. Hartman, William B. Loughborough and Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, M.C.; Major Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; Major Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capts. John W. Barker, Paul Giddings, Woodson Hocker, Paul Hurst and Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d Inf.; Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Henry Hossfeld, James W. Everington and Archibald C. Hutchinson, 3d Inf.; Seth L. Weld, P.S.; 2d Lieuts. Denham B. Crafton and James L. Frink, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C.; 295 enlisted men, 3d Infantry; 129 enlisted men, Company E, Corps of Engineers; 127 men, Company H, Corps of Engineers.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco March 14, 1912, at 9:10 p.m. and docked March 15 at 9:15 a.m., with twenty-eight officers, including Lieutenants Archer, Lemmon, Wilson, Johnstone, M.R.C., Treuholtz, M.C., and Andrews, 8th Cav.; Chaplain Houlihan, 5th Cav., 102 casualties, twenty sick, twenty-two general prisoners, and one Army Nurse Corps.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	days
S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at
Sherman... Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 8	12
Thomas... Mar. 5	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan... Apr. 5	Apr. 18	Apr. 26	May 2	15
Sherman... May 6	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Thomas... Jun. 5	Jun. 18	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	days
Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at
Logan... Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	8
Sheridan... Mar. 8	Mar. 13	Mar. 29	Apr. 6	24
Sherman... Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas... Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	28
Logan... May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	28
Sherman... Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	28

General offices: 1086 North Point street.
Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. At San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco March 8; left Nagasaki March 16.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco March 15; arrived Nagasaki March 20.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left S.F. for Manila March 5. Left Honolulu March 13.

WARREN—At Nagasaki.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Kensington Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 185th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., MARCH 21, 1912, WAR DEPARTMENT. Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 12th Inf., retired on account physical disability.

Sick leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, granted Major William H. Brooks, M.C.

Leave for one month granted Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 14th Cav., upon arrival in United States.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond sea, granted Major William H. Johnston, A.G. Sick leave for four months granted Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, Inf., unassigned, to be colonel from March 12, 1912, vice Turner, unassigned, retired March 11, 1912.

Major James M. Arrasmith, 15th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 12, 1912, vice Hatch, 26th Inf., detached from his proper command.

Capt. George C. Saffarans, 20th Inf., to be major from March 12, 1912, vice Arrasmith, 15th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., to be captain from March 12, 1912, vice Saffarans, 20th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., to be first lieutenant from March 12, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., promoted.

MACHINE-GUN PLATOONS, MOUNTED SCOUTS, ETC.

G.O. 6, MARCH 13, 1912, WAR DEPT.

The following regulations will govern the administration, scouts, and headquarters detachments authorized under G.O. scouts, and headquarters detachments authorized under G.O. 138. War Dept., 1911:

1. The machine-gun platoon, mounted scouts, and headquarters detachment provided for each infantry regiment will constitute a **regimental detachment**, to which will be assigned not more than two lieutenants. One will be charged with the instruction and tactical command of the machine-gun platoon. The other officer, if there be another, will be charged with the instruction and tactical command of mounted scouts and with the instruction of the mounted orderlies. If there be no other officer, these duties devolve upon the sergeant of mounted scouts.

The method of quartering and messing regimental detachments will depend on conditions at each post.

The detachment may be quartered and messed separately, in which case it will be administered, supplied, disciplined, and instructed as an independent unit, or the detachment may be quartered and mess with and attached to the band, in which case the commander of the regimental detachment will be assistant to the adjutant in matters pertaining to the administration of the band and regimental detachment. The enlisted men will be carried as on detached service on the rolls of the companies from which they are detailed.

If neither of the foregoing methods is practicable, the detachment may be quartered and mess with a designated company, or the machine-gun platoon, mounted scouts, and headquarters detachment may each be quartered and mess with and assigned or attached to a designated company, or the enlisted men of the regimental detachment may be quartered and mess with the companies from which they are detailed, and in which case they will be carried as on special duty, and when in or around quarters will be under the disciplinary control of the commander of the company. The enlisted men of the detachment and company will be placed on a common roster for company duties, except guard and post fatigue. At all formations the regimental detachment will be treated as a separate unit, or formed according to the Infantry Drill Regulations.

Under any of the foregoing conditions, the officer assigned to command will be accountable for the arms and equipments of the enlisted men of the regimental detachment serving at the same post. He will keep on hand at all times the proper camp equipment for the detachment, and will be given facilities for the care of such property.

A regimental detachment will always form an independent unit, as first described above, when in the field or in camp where the period of field or camp duty is likely to exceed ten days.

When the regimental detachment does not mess as a separate unit, its fund can not receive ration savings or post exchange dividends; these are due the company or companies with which the men mess. During the time that the regimental detachment does not mess separately, the detachment fund should be kept intact, the men being entitled to the benefits of the fund of the company with which they mess.

Changes in personnel will be reduced to a minimum. Care will be exercised in the original selection of men for assignment to the regimental detachment. Men will not be relieved from duty therewith because of bad habits or misconduct, nor for inaptitude unless it is very marked.

The non-commissioned officers of the machine-gun platoon and mounted scouts will be appointed upon the recommendation of their respective tactical commanders. The trumpeter sergeant will be appointed upon the recommendation of the regimental adjutant.

The orderlies and wagoners of a detached battalion accompany it and are assigned to a company of the battalion.

The machine-gun platoon and mounted scouts will be deemed a company for the purpose of guard, except that they will not be detailed as a supernumerary company. Post commanders are authorized to extend to them the provisions of Par. 29, Manual of Guard Duty.

The regimental detachment will conduct its target practice as a separate unit and will render the reports of individual fire required of a company.

The detachment will not engage in the field practice prescribed for Infantry companies. Its enlisted men will not participate in the field practice of the company from which they are detailed, and will be disregarded in all computations relating to results of field practice in their respective companies.

The trumpeter sergeant will ordinarily be placed in charge of the instruction of the field music of the regiment.

The mounted orderlies will be assembled regularly for instruction. When not actually undergoing instruction and when not in the field they will perform such special duty as is consistent with their field duties.

The wagoners, horseshoers, farrier, and saddler will be employed under the regimental or post quartermaster on special or extra duty consistent with their respective designations. When so employed they will not be required to perform other duties, and are authorized, but not required, to fire at known-distance rifle practice.

2. The provisions of Par. 1 of this order, in so far as they apply, will govern the administration of the machine-gun platoons and headquarters detachment of cavalry regiments. The designation, however, will be "machine-gun platoon," to which the headquarters detachment will be attached.

3. When in the opinion of the post commander the facilities of the post permit, the men of the headquarters detachment of a Field Artillery regiment may be quartered, mess, and disciplined as an independent organization at the discretion of the regimental or battalion commander; the men to be carried on the rolls of their respective organizations as on detached service, and the regimental or battalion adjutant to render all reports, returns, and rolls required of a detachment. Officers commanding batteries to which the men of the headquarters detachment are assigned will transfer to the regimental or battalion adjutant the equipments and horses required for the use of the headquarters detachments.

When not organized independently the men of the headquarters detachments will be quartered, mess, and disciplined with the organization to which assigned. They will not be available for detail on extra or special duty in the staff departments, nor will they be placed on the battery duty roster except for such guard duty as in the opinion of the regimental or battalion commander may be necessary for instructional purposes.

Regimental and battalion commanders are responsible for the instruction of their headquarters detachments, which will be conducted as prescribed in Par. 7, G.O. 46, War Dept., 1911. This instruction will be thorough, systematic, and carried on continually throughout the year, to the end that the men of the detachments may become experts in their important duties as Field Artillery specialists. In order that they may be kept properly occupied outside the hours devoted to instruction, regimental and battalion commanders will utilize their services for the performance of such duties incident to garrison routine as are usually performed by men detailed from the batteries.

In the field the men of the headquarters detachments may

be organized as an independent unit or kept with their respective organizations, as the exigencies of the Service may require.

Regimental and battalion adjutants will be accountable for the property such as reel carts, telescopes, field glasses, telephones, etc., issued for the use of their respective headquarters detachments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 1, MARCH 12, 1912, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 2, MARCH 14, 1912, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Announces the regular season for small-arms practice for the target year 1912.

G.O. 9, FEB. 2, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
The attention of officers is called to the fact that uniforms of olive drab cotton cloth conforming to the approved shade become official after June 30, 1912.

In view, however, of the requirement that the present service khaki is to be issued to enlisted men until the supply on hand is exhausted, officers may, until further orders, wear the khaki-colored uniforms of the approved pattern already in their possession. When new uniforms are purchased they should be of the olive drab color.

G.O. 8, JAN. 30, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
I. The 70th Co., Coast Art. Corps, due to arrive in this division about April 1, 1912, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and take station, relieving the 13th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, which will proceed to the United States on the transport sailing from Manila April 15, 1912, and take station as directed in Par. 2, G.O. 167, War Dept., Dec. 14, 1911.

II. So much of G.O. 6, Philippines Division, Jan. 27, 1911, modified by G.O. 26, Philippines Division, April 15, 1911, as relates to Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, is amended so as to relieve those organizations from duty in this division on or about March 15, 1912, when they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on the transport to sail from Manila that date, and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station.

G.O. 10, FEB. 5, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
The 11th Company, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Visayas and will proceed by the first available transportation to Agusan, Misamis Province.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of California, to take effect April 12, 1912, and at his own request will then proceed to his home to await retirement. (March 20, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. P. HALL, A.G.

COL. H. P. McCAIN, ACTING A.G.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. George Andrews, A.G. (March 16, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M., will repair to Washington, D.C., about April 1, 1912, for duty in office of Q.M.G. (March 15, War D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, is granted Capt. William O. Smith, Q.M. (March 15, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about April 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Q.M. (March 16, War D.)

Leave for two months and five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Louis F. Garrard, Jr., effective about April 14, 1912. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., will report to the chief Q.M., Manila, for duty as water transport quartermaster, vice Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Q.M., relieved. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 58, War D., March 9, 1912, relating to Post Q.M. Sergts. Joseph A. Lauth and Edward Ford is revoked. (March 15, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Barr, now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is assigned to duty at that post. (March 18, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel H. Lynch, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 16, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, due to arrive in Manila Feb. 3, 1912, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary, with station in Manila. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Peter Petersen having arrived on transport Sheridan, Feb. 4, 1912, will report for assignment to duty in Manila. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 1, Cen. D.)

Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Missouri: St. Joseph on April 2 and Kansas City April 3. (March 1, Cen. D.)

Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., will proceed to the places specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of Indiana: Angola April 2, Frankfort April 3, Indianapolis April 4 and Bloomington April 5. (March 1, Cen. D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., sanitary inspector of the division, will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., to examine certain sites in that locality proposed for use as a mobilization camp for the Militia of the state at war strength, conferring with Major Joseph P. O'Neil, 30th Inf. (March 7, W. Div.)

The sick leave granted Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (March 16, War D.)

Captain William A. Powell, M.C., is detailed to accompany the Cavalry troops designated for service in the Yosemite National Park during the coming season. (March 13, W. Div.)

The following assignments of medical officers are ordered: First Lieut. Edward M. Welles, Jr., M.C., to the Division Hospital, Manila; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., to Camp John Hay, Benguet; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, M.C., to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Haverkampf, M.C., is relieved from duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, and will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Warren E. Kershner, M.R.C., Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, M.C., will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty and relieving 1st Lieut. Albion McD. Coffey, M.R.C., who will then repair to Manila for assignment. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. Frederick H. Mills, John M. Hewitt, Herbert W. Yemans and Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C., assigned to duty in connection with the maneuvers to be held in the Department of Luzon. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Albion McD. Coffey, M.R.C., assigned to Camp Ward Cheney, P.I. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M.R.C., Fort Washington, Md., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (March 13, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, April 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. J. Marchal Wheate, M.R.C., Boise Barracks, Idaho. (March 1, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C., effective about March 14, 1912. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

Major Eugene R. Whitmore, M.C., will proceed to the places indicated to make the annual inspection of the Militia of Alabama: Troy, April 1; Montgomery, April 2; Birmingham, April 3; Anniston, April 6. (March 14, E. Div.)

Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to the places indicated, and make annual inspection of Militia of North Carolina: Asheville, April 1; Reidsville, April 3; Raleigh, April 4, and Kinston, April 5. Major

Lyster will also make the annual inspection of Militia of Tennessee, at below mentioned places: Athens, April 8; Knoxville, April 9; Nashville, April 11; Huntingdon, April 12, and Memphis, April 13. (March 14, E. Div.)

Capt. William L. Little, M.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to the places indicated, to make the annual inspection of Militia of New Jersey: Jersey City, April 8; Paterson, April 9; Newark, April 10; Trenton, April 11, and Camden, April 12. (March 14, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Glenn I. Jones, M.C., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period of one month. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. James L. Wood, H.C., West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (March 14, War D.)

The detail of Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, H.C., now on duty with the Militia of Tennessee, is extended to include April 30, 1912. (March 16, War D.)

Sergt. Felix Glied, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (March 16, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Paul from duty with Ambulance Company No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila for duty on transport Sheridan, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Albert G. Fisher, who will then be sent to Division Hospital, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport for the United States. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for ten days, upon his arrival in New York city, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E. (March 18, War D.)

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., having arrived Feb. 4, 1912, will report to the chief engineer officer for duty as his assistant in charge of military surveys in the Philippine Islands, with station in Manila, relieving Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Hall, C.E., is relieved from duty at Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, and will proceed, without delay to Philadelphia with a view to relieving 2d Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., of his duties as topographical inspector of the Santa Mesa (Manila) survey station. Upon being relieved Lieutenant Dougherty will report to the chief engineer officer for temporary duty in his office. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John N. Hodges, C.E., is relieved from station at Wheeling, W.Va., and will proceed to Huntington, W.Va., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties under the orders of Major Frederick W. Altstaetter, C.E. (March 20, War D.)

Leave for one month, about April 3, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Wright, C.E. (March 16, D.E.)

Sergt. John A. McGowan, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 18, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. John B. Rose, O.D., will make one visit to each of the groups of places hereinafter specified on business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament, equipment of National Guard armories, and supervision of alteration and repair work: (a) Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill, Fort Greble, Fort Getty, and Fort Kearny, R.I.; (b) Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, and Brockton, Mass.; (c) Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Fort Mansfield, Providence, and Pawtucket, R.I.; (d) Woonsocket, Riverpoint, and Westerly, R.I., Fort Terry and Fort Michie, N.Y. (March 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Halstead P. Councilman, O.D. (C.A.C.), will report in person to the C.O., Manila Ordnance Depot, Jan. 29, 1912, for examination for detail as captain in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James L. Walsh, O.D., is relieved from temporary duty at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., April 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Major Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., will proceed to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., for the purpose of witnessing special firing about to be undertaken in the test of projectiles and armor. (March 18, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert Colvin (appointed March 12, 1912, from commissary sergeant, 11th Cav.), now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Philadelphia, Pa., with orders to report to the C.O., Field Supply Depot No. 1, Twenty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry Road, that city, for duty. (March 18, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George Caldwell (appointed Feb. 24, 1912, from sergeant, 158th Company, C.A.C.), now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (March 14, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, S.C., will report to the chief signal officer for duty in his office, with station at Manila. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (March 16, War D.)

Par. 32, S.O. 53, March 4, 1912, War Dept., relating to Capt. Joseph F. Janda, Signal Corps, is revoked. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, S.C., is assigned to the 1st Infantry, to take effect May 2, 1912, and will then join that regiment. (March 19, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Alexander E. Whitworth and Lee Murphy, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed, when their services are no longer required by the officer in charge, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, to Sitka, Alaska, for duty in the cable office at that place. (Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

First Class Sergt. Charles S. Vose, S.C., Valdez, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., when his services can be spared for temporary duty pending assignment to station by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army are announced: To be sergeants: Cooke, Patrick Casey and Andrew Johnston and Corp. Harry M. Brennan and Thomas F. Peebles, to date March 16, 1912. To be corporals: 1st Class Pvts. Fred Lohmuller, William S. Lambert, Elbert F. Wysong, Caleb J. Clark and Franklin A. Greene, to date March 16, 1912.

The following non-commissioned officers, having re-enlisted on the dates set after their respective names, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is announced: Master Signal Electrician Otto H. Herb, Feb. 19, 1912; 1st Class Sergt. David Reeves, Feb. 7, 1912; 1st Class Sergt. Isaac P. Blaide, Feb. 26, 1912; Sergts. Fred E. Stnard, Feb. 9, 1912, and James M. Campbell, Feb. 10, 1912; Corp. James E. Hogan, March 2, 1912 and William G. Ellam, March 3, 1912.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for two months under exceptional circumstances, upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav. (March 8, W. Div.)

Coms. Sergt. Lenzo F. Koon, 1st Cav., is detailed to accompany the Cavalry troops designated for service in the Yosemite National Park during the coming season. (March 18, W. Div.)

Troops C and D, 1st Cavalry, are designated for service in the Yosemite National Park, California, during the coming season for the purpose of protecting the park from injury and depredation. On or about April 15, 1912, the troops under command of the senior officer present will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and proceed by marching to the park, where upon arrival they will be reported to Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., acting superintendent, for duty. (March 13, W. Div.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, 2d Cav., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about April 15, 1912. (Jan. 26, Phil. D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., having reported at these headquarters, will report to the officer in charge, military information division, these headquarters, for duty, with station in Manila. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

Cook Jasper Christie, Troop E, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 15, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Chaplain William G. Stiverson, 8th Cav., is transferred from the Division Hospital to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed thereto on the transport scheduled to sail from Manila Feb. 14, 1912. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Color Sergt. Washington Conac, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 15, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. —.

Leave for fourteen days, about April 29, 1912, is granted Vets. Charles D. McMurdo, 10th Cav. (March 16, D.E.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for three months, about March 15, 1912, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Feb. 29, Cen. D.)

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, 12th Cav., relieved treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed to proper station, Fort Robinson, Neb. (March 16, War D.)

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of Troop B, Cavalry, Militia of Missouri, April 5. (March 4, C. Div.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. Charles H. Boice, 14th Cav., unassigned, was on Feb. 3 assigned to Troop B, 14th Cavalry.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 15th Cav., with rank from Feb. 13, 1912, is assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pending the sailing of the first transport upon which he may secure accommodations, to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (March 14, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about March 26, 1912, is granted Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav. (March 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty at Mounted Service School. (March 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Edward Anderson, Cavalry, unassigned, upon his arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (March 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

First Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., now on leave at Baltimore, Md., will proceed to New York city and take station at that place for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia. He will make not to exceed one visit per month until May 31, 1912, to Binghamton and Syracuse, N.Y., and two visits per month during the same period to East Orange and Camden, N.J., for the purpose of instructing the Militia Field Artillery organizations at those places. (March 14, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave for three months, about March 16, 19

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for two months, about June 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (March 14, E. Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. John Loftus, Co. L, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 19, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station. (March 14, War D.)

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., will proceed on the transport sailing from Manila on or about Feb. 15, 1912, to San Francisco and thence to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Par. 7, S.O. 43, Feb. 20, 1912, War D., relating to Major Clarence E. Dentler, 15th Inf., is revoked. (March 14, War D.)

Sergt. Major Denis Hayes, 14th Inf., now at Fort Lincoln, N.D., will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty. (March 14, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. L. W. Caffey, 15th Inf., is relieved from college duty at Logan, Utah, and will sail for Manila about April 5 from San Francisco to join his regiment. (March 14, War D.)

Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., is relieved from duty pertaining to the Militia, and will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about May 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands, to join regiment. (March 14, War D.)

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 15th Inf., is relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., take the transport to sail from that place on or about April 5, to join his regiment. (March 14, War D.)

The name of Capt. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect July 2, 1912, and the name of Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect July 1. Captain Fry is assigned to the 15th Infantry, to take effect July 2, and will join his regiment upon his relief from duty at the Pennsylvania State College. (March 20, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

G.O. 4, FEB. 27, 1912, 16TH INFANTRY.

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

First Sergt. James H. Sanford, Co. G, 16th Inf., having completed over thirty years of active service in the Army, is, by direction of the President, retired this date.

First Sergeant Sanford enlisted Dec. 19, 1882; served ten years in the Ordnance Corps at Rock Island Arsenal; three years in Co. B, 4th Inf.; six years in Ordnance Corps at Rock Island Arsenal; three years, one month and eleven days in Co. L, 16th Inf.; three years in Ordnance Corps at Rock Island Arsenal; and in Cos. L and G, 16th Inf., since Jan. 3, 1910; a total of twenty-seven years, three months, and six days; with double time for two years, eleven months and three days' foreign service, making a total of thirty years, two months and nine days.

Served in the Philippines (Co. L, 16th Inf.), from June 26, 1905, to Oct. 3, 1906.

Served in Alaska (Co. G, 16th Inf.), from July 3, 1910, to date of retirement.

First Sergeant Sanford's service as a soldier has been honorable and faithful.

This worthy soldier's record is an example to be followed by the young soldiers of this command; and, to demonstrate to the regiment that merit is appreciated in the Army, this command will be paraded at about 11 a.m., this date, in front of barracks, in his honor.

This order will be read by the regimental adjutant, and in view of the fact that it will be the last occasion upon which 1st Sergeant Sanford appears with his regiment under arms, he will take his place on the right of the regimental commander during the publication of this order.

The good wishes of the regiment follow Sergeant Sanford in his well earned retirement.

By order of Colonel Gardner:

CHARLES M. BUNDEL, Capt., 16th Inf., Adjutant.

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, Jr., 17th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., to take effect September 1, 1912. Lieutenant Cheston will report in person on Aug. 15, 1912, to the president of the college for duty. (March 18, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Second Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 27, D.V.)

First Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., will report to Major Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., about Feb. 15. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Charles Huth, 19th Inf., casually at Camp Jessman, Guimaras, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 27, D.V.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Parker C. Kalloch, Jr., 21st Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about the date of sailing of his regiment for the United States. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 21st Inf., about April 15, 1912. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

First Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps, and will proceed to Augusta, Ga., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (March 16, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JACKSON.

First Lieut. John B. Corbly, 25th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. Captain Kilbourne will join his regiment. (March 18, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles W. Johnson, Co. A, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 19, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Capt. L. F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty, and will join his regiment. (March 18, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (March 4, C. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Leave for twenty days, about March 23, 1912, is granted Major Frederick R. Day, 30th Inf. (March 14, War D.)

Major Joseph P. O'Neill, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., in connection with former instructions looking to the selection of a proper site in that locality for use as a mobilization camp for the Militia of the state at war strength, conferring with Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., on the subject. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, to take effect May 15, and will join his regiment. (March 20, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Robert J. Binford, Infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah, and will proceed at once to that place, relieving Capt. Loughlin W. Caffey, 15th Inf., who after being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about April 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. Lieutenant Binford is relieved from duty at the recruit

depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service to enable him to comply with this order. (March 14, War D.)

Major Julius A. Penn, Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Missouri; Louisiana, Hannibal, Columbia, Moberly, Kirksville, Unionville, Trenton, St. Joseph, Maryville and Tarkio. (March 4, C. Div.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

First Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, unassigned, promoted captain, rank Feb. 8, 1912, assigned to 1st Inf.

First Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf., promoted captain, rank Feb. 9, 1912, assigned to 30th Inf.

Second Lieut. Irving J. Palmer, 11th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 9, 1912, assigned to 30th Inf.

Second Lieut. Melvin G. Faris, 13th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 9, 1912, assigned to 24th Inf.

Second Lieut. Alexander W. Maish (first lieutenant, Ord. Dept.), promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 20, 1912.

Second Lieut. William J. McCaughay (first lieutenant, Ord. Dept.), promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 20, 1912.

Second Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, 26th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 20, 1912, assigned to 26th Inf.

Lieutenants Palmer and Faris will join the regiments to which they are assigned. (March 15, War D.)

INFANTRY DETACHED.

The name of Capt. M. B. Stokes, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers from May 1, 1912, and he is assigned to the 10th Infantry. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, Inf., assigned to the 10th Infantry, to take effect May 2, 1912, is relieved from duty at the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C., to take effect June 15, 1912, and will then join his regiment. (March 19, War D.)

The name of Capt. E. A. Fry, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers July 1, 1912, and he will join his regiment on relief from duty at Pennsylvania State College. (March 20, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. Harold M. Joss, P.S., is extended two months. (March 15, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Russ, P.S., is extended one month. (March 16, War D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert A. Gillmore, P.S., to leave the division about March 15, 1912. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

Leave to include Aug. 4, 1912, with permission to return to the United States, is granted Capt. Peter Peterson, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about April 15, 1912. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension to include Aug. 7, 1912, the date of expiration of his present commission as captain of Philippine Scouts, is granted Capt. Linday E. Cheatham, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Feb. 15, 1912. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. H. J. Castles, P.S., now at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, will report to Division Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion, and upon the completion of the examination each of the officers will return to his proper station or to the place of receipt by him of this order: 2d Lieuts. George T. Everett, 28th Inf., Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., George N. Dailey, 20th Inf., Barton K. Yount, 27th Inf. (March 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip Powers, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., will report about Feb. 21, 1912, to Lieut. Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., president of the examining board, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. William W. Bessell, 13th Inf., and A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf., will report in person to Major Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., president of the board, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, at such time as their services can be spared at the U.S. Military Academy for examination for promotion: Capt. James A. Ryan, Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav. (March 18, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 23d Infantry. (March 15, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of the Ordnance Department to consist of Majors Jay E. Hoffer, William H. Tschappat and Leroy T. Hillman, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., March 20, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers examined for detail to the Ordnance Department and of making recommendations as to those who qualify in the examination. (March 16, War D.)

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the stations designated on April 1, 1912, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeons:

At West Point, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., 1st Lieuts. S. Davis Boak and Alden Carpenter, dental surgeons.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., 1st Lieuts. George L. Gunkel and Julian R. Bernheim, dental surgeons.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., 1st Lieuts. John A. McAlister, Jr., and Hugh G. Voorhies, dental surgeons.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., 1st Lieuts. Clarence E. Lauderdale and Franklin F. Wing, dental surgeons.

At Fort McDowell, Cal.—Major William E. Purviance, M.C., 1st Lieuts. John H. Hess and William H. Chambers, dental surgeons. (March 14, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William R. Dashiel, 27th Inf., Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., and Capt. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., is to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 5, 1912, for the examination of Mr. Frank D. Thompson, formerly corporal, Co. G, 13th Ohio Cavalry, Civil War, 248 Park Avenue, River Forest, Oak Park, Ill., to test his fitness for the position of superintendent of a national cemetery. (Feb. 27, Cen. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. James D. Taylor, paymaster; Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., and 1st Lieut. William H. Thearle, M.C., is appointed to meet in the office of the paymaster, Fort Leavenworth, March 18, for the examination of Mr. Frank E. Parker, clerk, Army Service Schools, for appointment as Army paymaster's clerk. (March 4, C. Div.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major William W. Reno, Capt. Mahlon Ashford and 1st Lieut. Henry P. Carter, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 18, 1912, for the examination of candidates of the Hospital Corps, for promotion to the grade of sergeant. (March 4, C. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, about Feb. 21, 1912, for the examination of lieutenants of Infantry for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., Woodson Hocker, 3d Inf., John W. Hanner, M.C., and Paul Hurst, 3d Inf. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major George W. Ruther, retired, is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty. (March 14, War D.)

BATTLE PRACTICE.

Each of the following officers is detailed to witness the battle practice of the Atlantic Fleet, to begin about April 1, 1912, and will proceed at the proper time to Hampton Roads, Va., for that purpose: Majors William Chamberlain and James M. Williams, C.A.C., Capts. John R. Procter, General Staff, Amos A. Fries, C.E., Lucian B. Moody, O.D., James B. Dillard, O.D., James Totten, C.A.C., Albert L. Rhoades, C.A.C., John E. Munroe, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, C.E. (March 18, War D.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Colonel D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 17, 1912. The 9th Cavalry band furnished the music that attracted many visitors to the "Made in Cheyenne" exhibit on the afternoons and evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Capt. Holland Rubottom, detailed in the Signal Corps, with Mrs. Rubottom will leave shortly for Fort Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cowan gave a most enjoyable dinner on Friday for Col and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and Capt. and Mrs. Stodder.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris arrived on Sunday and has taken command of the hospital. Colonel Harris is temporarily located in the Infantry bachelors' quarters. Mrs. Elizabeth Keifer gave an informal Kensington on Saturday for Mrs. Phifer, of Wheatland. On Sunday Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne gave a tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hayes, of St. Louis. Mrs. Dade and Mrs. Williamson received with Mrs. Kilbourne and the guest of honor. Mrs. Wheeler poured coffee and Mrs. Noble poured tea. Mrs. Le May and Mrs. Brooke assisted in serving. Many officers and ladies called. Major Alexander L. Dade left on Sunday for Omaha on court-martial duty. Mrs. James Bryson has gone to San Antonio for a visit with relatives while Captain Bryson is at Fort Sill. Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder gave a tea Tuesday in honor of Mrs. McCullough, a recent arrival. Mrs. Ashford presided over the punch bowl; Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Keifer served, assisted by Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Kent Snyder, from Cheyenne, and Mrs. Noble. Mrs. Reno, Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Raborg and Miss Rosalie Williams. Mrs. William H. Noble received the Fort Russell Musical Club on Monday, the subject being "Madame Butterfly." After the story of the opera was told by Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Raborg sang some of the popular airs, accompanied by Miss Little. Mrs. Snyder gave some selection on the piano. Present were Mesdames Cowan, Snyder, Hathaway, Sloan, Chapin, Raborg, Gilmore, Miss Little and the hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. Emil V. Cutrer entertained the Chatter Club on Tuesday evening. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon and Miss Rosalie Williams. On Tuesday afternoon the Artillery Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. Daniel Le May. There were three tables, Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Le May making the highest scores. Delicious refreshments were served. Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, granted a two months' leave, with Mrs. Dowell left on Thursday morning for Georgia. Lieutenant Reardon, 11th Inf., has returned to duty after confinement to quarters with measles. Mrs. Kitts, wife of Capt. W. P. Kitts, 11th Inf., with her little daughter, arrived in the post on Thursday. Mrs. Otto L. Brunzell was hostess at a bridge party on Friday for Mesdames Guilfoyle, Stodder, Clark, Morton, Eastman, Hathaway, Keifer, Myer, Reno, Kemper, McCullough and Miss Rosalie Williams. Mrs. Clark won a very handsome picture. Mesdames Snyder, Christian, Cutrer, Black, McAdams and Sloan came in for tea.

Mrs. Guilfoyle entertained the Tuesday Bridge Club. Mrs. Brewster and Mrs. Gill made the highest scores. Others present were Mesdames Abbott, Davis, Walker, Myer, Keifer and Guilfoyle. Mrs. Guilfoyle also entertained a few friends at auction bridge on Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Konzie W. Walker and little daughter are in Denver attending the automobile show. Capt. and Mrs. Kemper were in Denver for several days this week. Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Eastman and Miss Hayes, the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne and Captain McConnell.

Lieut. Paul William Baade, 11th Inf., is receiving congratulations upon his engagement, which was announced last week. Mrs. James H. Van Horn gave a St. Patrick's card party on Saturday afternoon. There were players for three tables of bridge and two of five hundred. Mrs. Wing made highest score at bridge and Mrs. Wilson carried off the five hundred prize. The other players cut for a large bunch of pink carnations as a consolation, which was won by Mrs. Palmer. The guests included Mesdames Reno, Fugler, Stodder, Cowin, Eastman, Dade, Laurence, Armstrong, McCullough, Westcott, Black, Hathaway and Morton, and Misses Williams, Little and Fernandez.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 16, 1912.

Colonel Sickel was called Wednesday night to Philadelphia by news of his eldest brother's serious illness. Captain Gentry is in command of the post during Colonel Sickel's absence. Lieut. E. J. Moran visited the post Wednesday. He is inspecting the South Dakota Militia. Lieutenant Stanley, of Hot Springs, S.D., recently commissioned in the Coast Artillery, joined here Tuesday, and went next day to Fort Monroe, his first station.

Lieutenant Taublieb entertained

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Regulations for United States military telegraph lines, Alaskan cables, and wireless telegraph stations, prepared by Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., have been issued by the War Department. In the first chapter instructions are given to operators in regard to the prompt transmittal to commanders of information they may require in their military capacity, but it is carefully laid down that operators or other employees are not authorized to communicate to the military commander information which they may hear passing over the wires or from rumors respecting operations or movements of troops which may be current at a military post. In such cases it will be assumed that commanding officers will themselves communicate such information to their military commanders should they deem it proper or necessary to do so. The document is published for the information and guidance of the officers, men and employees of the Signal Corps. Here is one observation in it that would make a good rule of action anywhere: "Courtesy, consideration and restraint are needed qualities of signal officers, and, if properly applied, conditions will rarely fail of satisfactorily solving any annoying conditions."

The Navy Department asks for the repeal of two antiquated sections of the Revised Statutes, numbers 1538 and 1539, compelling the appointment of boards to determine whether more than \$3,000 shall be expended on the hulls and spars of a vessel to be repaired and more than \$1,000 on the rigging. The Secretary says: "In some cases it would be highly inexpedient, if indeed not impracticable, to select boards of the prescribed composition for the purpose under consideration, and it seems that owing to the unsuitableness, for several reasons, of the plan indicated by said statutes, and because of the necessity for following a different and more efficacious method in considering the question of repairs to vessels, the provisions of these sections have, in certain instances, not been complied with."

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NAVAL ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

Nothing truer has been said by any Secretary of the Service for many years than the following assertion of Secretary Meyer in his address in New York on March 18 before the Society for Promoting Efficiency, relative to the necessity of doing away with useless yards: "Nothing can be accomplished in the abolition of needless navy yards until public sentiment is aroused to the necessity of it and until it becomes so evident that local interests will be overcome by public interest in meeting this question on broad, patriotic, business principles. Yards cannot be scientifically managed to the greatest advantage so long as the Secretary is hampered by lack of power to use the money appropriated to the best advantage. The yards must be organized and managed so as to promote military efficiency and it is necessary that the yards produce results which will increase the military value of the fleet, for the fleet is the Navy."

In thus plainly calling attention to the responsibility of the people in the matter of national defense, Mr. Meyer spoke at once for the Navy and the Army. The two services are to-day in a position of similarity in respect to the opposition of local interests, which they have not just exactly occupied before. In each Service one of the chief plans for adding to efficiency is consolidation, and in this necessity each Service is face to face with selfish interests which practically say to the Navy and the Army in paraphrase of Richelieu: "Around this yard, around this post, we draw the circle of political pull. Set but one foot of base economy within that sacred spot and at thy head we launch the curse of local interests." Or imitating Brutus they cry in lusty chorus: "Not that we love the nation less but that we love our locality more."

To effect that concentration of troops requisite for the drill and training which military methods demand many needless Army posts should be abolished, but the Secretary of War finds himself checkmated by the uproar of local interests just as Mr. Meyer finds himself at cross purposes with an unenlightened public opinion, an opinion that puts its own little interests before the needs of the nation. Mr. Meyer is aware that little can be done until public sentiment has been aroused to the necessity of a change in the attitude of communities toward the essentials of correct naval and military policies. So far as the Navy is concerned, it is believable that this change may come with the opening of the Panama Canal and the re-arrangement of our battleship dispositions to accommodate them to service in two oceans. There will be a dramatic quality in the opening of the Canal that may appeal to the American people, just as the blood-stirring voyage of the old battleship Oregon around the Horn in 1898 during the Spanish War awakened a feeling that such a necessity should not be allowed to develop again, a feeling that President Roosevelt safely counted on when he proceeded to drive through the digging of the Canal. With the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean thus brought more closely within the scope of American maritime interests, it is not at all improbable that there may come a change in sentiment among the people.

It is not likely that any member of the Society failed to understand, after the Secretary's description of naval training, why service in the Navy makes a young man so effective for work in civil life if he decides to quit the sea. For example, the study of the time element of certain operations has been going on for years. The first step was to make more rapid the work of each individual. He was first made to go through his work slowly so that accuracy and perfection of each operation were obtained and unnecessary movements eliminated. As perfection of detail increased, speed was sought for, and each man's work was carefully timed by stop watch. In co-ordinating the work of the organization as a whole, exactly the same methods were employed as for the training of the individuals. Every detail was timed by stop watch; for instance, it required two and one-fifth seconds to open the breech of a 12-inch gun; one-fifth of a second to put in primer; three and two-fifths seconds to ram the projectile; four and one-fifth seconds to ram the powder; three-fifths of a second to withdraw the loading tray, etc. To reduce mental stress to a minimum, drills are held frequently, so that although each man must at all times be alert, the method of the performance of the work becomes to a certain degree second nature with the man, and no conscious effort of the mind is required to perform each operation. The functions of the different members of a turret crew are laid out so that even with the greatest possible rapidity of fire each man must rest during a given part of the operation of loading and firing a gun. For example, the trainer and pointer may rest their eyes while the gun is being loaded, the plugman has no duty to perform while the pointer and trainer are getting on the target before firing, and

while the projectile and powder are being loaded into the gun, etc. Having attained a high standard of speed in accurate firing of one gun the drills are extended to the whole broadside of ten or twelve turret guns. As a result of this practical management the hitting power of the fleet has improved remarkably. In competitive battle tests, the whole firing is over in four minutes and the ship has no other chance to make good, if she fails in this. No excuses are accepted for failure of guns, for breakdowns of any character, nor for faults of the personnel or material. A roughly drawn comparison shows that we are about 1,200 times better in gunnery efficiency than we were at Santiago and every one will recall how quickly our gunners got the ranges of the fleeing Spanish ships and riddled them with shell.

Mr. Meyer believes that "the U.S. Navy has every reason to be encouraged by its engineering prospects and to feel assured it is on the right track of efficiency. That we are not distinctly in first place in advancement is probably traceable to our present national tendency to be behind in experimental and research work in which the Germans notably lead." The Secretary finds that the word "economy" is rapidly becoming a much-abused word, as it is often a synonym for parsimony. Light expenditures are frequently called "economical expenditures." No idea could be farther from the truth, he points out. True economy is to be measured by efficiency only. Secretary Meyer brought to the attention of his listeners many of the points he has emphasized in his annual reports and the instructive testimony he has given to naval committees of Congress, all of which have been duly reported in our columns. The subjects touched upon were organization, consolidation of stores, gunnery, engineering, and modern management and efficiency. Mr. Meyer was pleased to report that none of the vessels of our Navy is now a smooth-water ship. The Department has demanded that the training should be conducted on the open sea where the rolling and pitching require the most expert skill on the part of the gun pointers in order to hit the target. Further it has been assumed that the ships may have to fight in the most unfavorable weather and therefore the rules for battle practice have required ships to train for fighting in rain, snow and foggy weather, and generally when conditions are most unfavorable and adverse.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

Entirely in keeping with the remarks of Senator Lodge in his speech against the arbitration treaties in the Senate some days ago is the following editorial in the San Francisco Monitor:

"It is well for our State Department to keep an eye on such transactions as that reported to have been this week on the verge of consummation by a Japanese syndicate, for the purchase of a five million acre tract in Lower California. That purchase would mean the establishment of a Japanese colony at our very doors—and recent activities of our War Department at Washington indicate that the Federal Government already considers the Territory of Hawaii quite near enough and a little too near for such neighbors. If the Monroe Doctrine means anything, it means that such a scheme as that promoted by the Japanese syndicate referred to cannot be carried out. The settling of the Japanese in Lower California would give to the Mikado's followers a strategic position of priceless value, in case of war.

"The tract involved is some five hundred miles in length and averages sixteen miles in width—a good, fat province for the Oriental! And of deeper import is the fact that this tract borders on Magdalena Bay, an almost wholly land-locked harbor of unlimited facilities. According to Army officials Magdalena Bay is the strategic base of Lower California, and is of such immeasurable value that more than once its purchase by the United States has been urged. Californians could not look upon the sale of this great tract—it is Mexican property—to the Japanese without the greatest fears. Let the Monroe Doctrine be here invoked. No complications need arise, for it is well understood that the Japanese government is averse to trouble—no complications now; but of the future, what? We do not want the Japanese on Magdalena Bay. To paraphrase Shakespeare, 'We do desire that we be better strangers.'"

While making due allowance for the newspaper tendency to exaggeration one may not inconsistently remark that this suggestion of a syndicate's purchase of a tract of land as large as a small State (as a matter of fact, an area nearly ten times as large as Rhode Island) indicates how much alive Californians are to attempts to evade the prohibitions of the Monroe Doctrine. By the purchase of the land ostensibly for the purpose of agriculture and of making the colonists a part of the citizenship of the country in which the tract was situated, they believe a foreign power could thus get a foothold in the western hemisphere which it might not be permitted to obtain through the channels of diplomatic arrangement and yet which might be, for all intents and purposes, as effective in affording a vantage ground against the United States as might be some territory boldly acquired by international agreement which would contravene the Doctrine.

We speak of this San Francisco point of view not because we wish to pose as alarmists but to make clear that there is more than one way to circumvent a political theory, and that since the rise of Japan as a world power it may be well said in the words of the old Roman, "Quod dies ferat incertum est." That indeed it is uncertain what a day may bring forth in international complications is shown by the mere possibility of such

things coming true as were hinted at in the speech of Mr. Lodge and in this Golden Gate warning. Fifteen years ago such a thing as this country bristling up like the fretful porcupine with its quills pointed toward the East would have seemed too droll to be considered, and yet to-day we find the probability of such combinations rising like a specter in the Senate of the United States to blast a great arbitration treaty with western peoples. Whether some new president yet to be born of the unborn electorate of the United States shall some day have to add another extension to the Monroe Doctrine to make it include sales of real estate to foreigners is a question that can be determined only by the lapse of time, but in the frequent vague references to anti-Doctrine purchases of territory a sensitive Californian may find grounds for the fear that such a course of presidential action may be necessary sooner than is now imagined.

In the Japanese House of Representatives at Tokio on March 19 Count Hattori, a member of the Opposition party, made a speech denouncing the Japanese for having expressed a willingness to participate in the Panama Exposition, as being an attack upon Japan's honor and interest. The severity of his language was inspired by the bill introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Dillingham providing for the exclusion of laborers and artisans ineligible for American naturalization. This bill was later amended on the suggestion of Senator Lodge so as to not offend Japanese susceptibilities. The Japanese government's supporters made no reply to Hattori's speech.

A very significant feature of the recent Philippine exposition held at Manila was the winning of the first prize for the best general exhibit by the Moro Province. This is a splendid tribute to the work done by the Army officers in extending the beneficent influences of trading stations throughout the Moro country and encouraging the development of domestic agriculture and industry. One of the hardest things for the Army officers and governors to overcome in their handling of the suspicious Moros was the natives' fear of the different piratical and marauding bands that had levied tribute on their produce, and made almost impossible all attempts at building up a trade among themselves. The first thing done by officers of the Army in arriving in the Moro country was to prove to the natives that the United States was determined that every native should have a square deal and that the old days of plunder had passed away. Every officer who has had anything to do with the industrial situation in Moroland has said that, given proper encouragement, the Moros would justify with practical results all that the Government might do for them, and this victory, in open competition among all the provinces of the archipelago and in rivalry with the Christian Filipinos, proves that the Army officers did not misjudge the character of the native population. This is one of the most striking exhibitions of the practical quality in the reforms suggested and carried out with so many disheartening interruptions by the Regular officers. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and other men high in authority in the Army on assuming the duties of governing the Moros went at the task with only one object in view, and that was to develop the native character along its own lines, without any attempt to make people change their religion or their habits of life, except where opposed to the rights of others. In this undertaking they succeeded admirably, as this latest triumph of their former wards in Mindanao shows.

If the Republicans should gain control of the next House they will have an exceptionally strong man at the head of the Military Committee in the person of Representative George W. Prince, of Illinois. As ranking minority member of the committee Mr. Prince has shown exceptional qualifications for such an office. He has made a careful study of the question of national defense, and while he has scanned the items in the Appropriation bill with the care of a true economist, he has been ready to support measures which were for the efficiency of the Military Establishment. Through his efforts many of the vicious features of the Hay bill were stricken out either in committee or on the floor of the House. The increase in the term of enlistment from three to five years has been opposed by Mr. Prince not only because he believes its adoption would have a demoralizing effect on the Army, but because it will, according to the estimate of Chairman Hay, take between a million and a half and two million dollars annually from the pocket of the men behind the guns. Mr. Prince has insisted it would be a poor policy for the Government to set a bad example to private concerns by reducing the pay of the class of men in the Army who correspond to mechanics and laborers in civil life.

Although the successor to General Ainsworth as the Adjutant General of the Army will not be selected until May there is considerable discussion at Washington as to who will be appointed. By operation of law Brig. Gen. William P. Hall becomes the Adjutant General, but he will not return from his trip abroad much before his retirement in June, and could not be in Washington over a week or two before that time. Among those under consideration are Cols. Henry P. McCain, who is now discharging the duties of the office; H. O. S. Heistand, W. A. Simpson and George Andrews. Colonel Heistand is the ranking officer, and on that account is regarded as the most probable successor to General Ainsworth. At the same time the other officers are being given

serious consideration in connection with the vacancy. President Taft has not indicated whom he will appoint, and it is understood he regards them all eminently fitted for the place. During the time the President was the head of the War Department he became personally acquainted with Colonel McCain and his service in the Adjutant General's Department. On this account he was placed in charge until an appointment could be made.

To avoid being caught without fuel in case of a strike the Navy Department has called upon the contractors for coal to make all the deliveries for the remainder of the current year as soon as possible. As the result of the car shortage and other handicaps, as alleged by the contractors, nearly 400,000 of the year's 750,000 tons remain yet to be delivered, although only three months of the fiscal year remain. An inventory shows scarcely 100,000 tons at all stations in the United States and the Philippines, with only about 40,000 tons on the Atlantic coast, sufficient to supply the Battleship Fleet for only a short time. Secretary Meyer has asked for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the enlargement of the coal depots, and he already has urged this point before the House Naval Affairs Committee. The total coal storage capacity at the various depots is less than 500,000 tons. Secretary Meyer's plan is to enlarge this capacity to 5,000,000 tons. He holds that the Navy with the present fleet, the approaching completion of the Panama Canal and the general trend of international affairs should have a large stock constantly.

Work will begin upon the construction of the new barracks at Schofield Barracks as soon as the material can be delivered. Two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Cavalry barracks is immediately available, and the War Department is urging Congress to make the balance of the \$600,000 available. It is also planned to begin on the work of constructing permanent quarters for officers of the 1st Infantry, which goes to Honolulu on May 5. On account of the provision of law which appropriates \$600,000 for the new barracks the War Department will not be authorized to use them for the 1st Infantry. It is specifically stated in the appropriation that the money is to be used in the construction of Cavalry barracks. The 1st Infantry will be quartered in floored and framed tents until Congress appropriates money for permanent quarters. It is thought that on account of the condition of the climate of the islands the troops will not suffer any great inconvenience. With the stationing of the 1st Regiment at Schofield Barracks the island will be garrisoned by three regiments and a half.

Major General Carter, Assistant Chief of Staff, spent the entire session of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 18, going over the Army Appropriation bill and its legislative sections. In the main, General Carter followed the lines of the hearing before the House Committee. He expressed himself as opposed to the five-year enlistment, and the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Department with the General Staff as provided for in what is known as the Hay bill section. General Carter presented a very strong argument against the provisions of the abolishment of five regiments of Cavalry and suggested that if this amendment had been considered in the committee, so that the dangers of reducing the Army at this time could have been presented fully to the House, it would never have carried even if it had been reported out of committee.

The detailing to fill the vacancies at West Point is now under consideration by the War Department. The Superintendent of the Military Academy has submitted his recommendations. On account of the size of next year's class there will be a material increase in the number of instructors detailed at the Academy. There is such a large demand for officers at the Academy that the War Department will experience considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of instructors for the institution. Before reporting out the Military Academy Appropriation bill the House Committee has asked Major General Barry to submit some additional information on the proposed new construction at the Academy. Although the committee has not taken final action it is disposed to authorize the expenditure of three million dollars for the new buildings.

If the Naval Committee of the House should succeed in procuring an appropriation for battleships there is a possibility that they may be vessels of 30,000 tons displacement, which would allow for an increase in speed, steaming radius and an increase in battery strength and weight of armor, a choice being made among these several factors, probably in favor of increased protection and guns of longer range and greater dynamic power. Tentative plans for the new ships have been prepared by the naval constructors and are now being considered by the Department. There will probably be a change to eight 15-inch guns mounted two in a turret, which will, it is estimated, be equivalent to ten 14-inch guns.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has accepted an invitation to visit Philadelphia as soon as their official duties will permit. The city of Philadelphia is anxious to impress the committee with the importance of maintaining a large navy yard at that place.

HAY BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee has practically completed its work on the Army Appropriation bill, and it is ready to report it. All the new legislation incorporated in the bill by the House, including the reduction of Cavalry regiments by five, the various combinations of staff corps, the reduction in the number of officers of the line and the number of general officers, will be stricken out of the bill. Some amendments may be inserted, and there will be others in the Senate when the measure comes up for consideration.

In a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 19 Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, asked Congress not to take any action on the Hay bill until the Secretary of War had submitted a general plan for the reorganization of the Army. This was the first hearing that General Wood had been granted by a Committee of Congress since the Hay bill had been put into its present form, and his discussion of it was listened to with deep interest by the members of the Senate Committee.

"The principal need of the Army," said General Wood in course of his discussion, "is not reorganization of the staff corps irrespective of the needs of the line, but reorganization of the line which will provide a suitable staff for the performance of war duties logically to be expected from an Army. The whole matter of Army reorganization is under consideration by the General Staff, and the result of its study, as approved by the Secretary of War, will be presented to Congress during its present session. In approaching its work, the General Staff recognizes the paramount necessity of organizing the Army in accordance with tactical principles with a view to producing a machinery thoroughly prepared for war instead of a machine constructed for convenience of peace administration and requiring a complete and violent change of system upon the outbreak of war. Every effort will be made in this report to embody the principles of a safe and conservative military policy for the United States, and until this report has been placed in hands of Congress, it is hoped that no legislation looking to the organization of either staff corps or the line would be enacted into law."

General Wood went on to express his regret that the legislative provisions of the bill before the committee appeared to be formulated so as to confer rank on the staff corps, and to decrease the efficiency of the fighting branch of the Army by reduction of its personnel. It is also provided in the bill that the staff department can use the line for the performance of staff duty. "The evils resulting from the exaggerated rank of the staff department," said the General, "already a source of great weakness in our Service, are increased by the proposed legislation. None of these bills which have been incorporated in the general appropriation originated in the War Department and none of them as drawn has the approval of the War Department or the Service. On the contrary many of the features of the bill are vigorously opposed by the War Department and by practically the whole Service, and it would seem exceedingly unfortunate if they be enacted into law."

General Wood took exception to the statement printed in the report of the House Committee on Military Affairs to the effect that "all but two of the principal objections had been met measurably if not entirely to the satisfaction of the objectors."

In pointing out the objections that have not been met, General Wood said that there were seven vital defects in the bill. They are: (1) Lengthening the term of enlistment to five years. (2) Cutting off foreign service pay. (3) Giving the rank of major general to the chief of the Supply Corps. (4) Cutting down the number of officers in the consolidated supply department to such an extent as to make necessary continued drafts upon the line to do the work. (5) Reducing the number of captains in the General Staff Corps. (6) Reducing the number of general officers of the line. (7) Blocking the line of promotion by throwing staff officers into the line to be absorbed.

To these objections two more have been added on the floor of the House. They are: (1) The number of regiments of Cavalry reduced from fifteen to ten; (2) providing that service as a cadet at the Military or Naval Academy should not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of an officer in the Army.

Taking up the first objection in Sec. 2, General Wood said: "The War Department favors the three-year term of enlistment and strongly opposes the five-year plan. Viewed in all its bearings on the military service it is entirely improbable that any lasting economy will result. It is certain, however, that the five-year plan serves in opposition to the idea of a reserve. The economy claim will be secured at immediate expense of the soldiers, whose pay Congress deemed it necessary to increase in 1908 because, as was then clearly demonstrated in the hearings upon the subject, it became impossible to keep the ranks filled at the prevailing pay. The average pay of enlisted men under the proposed law would be \$20.68 per month, which is only \$1.65 per month greater than 1902, when Congress saw fit to relieve the situation by increasing the average to \$22.48. If this was the only objection to be urged against the five-year enlistment clause it would be sufficient to condemn it but there are other objections of a serious nature. It would increase instead of decrease the number of desertions. Under its operation there would be approximately two and a half times as many men reaching the retiring age as under the three-year contract, thus increasing the pension roll without adding in the slightest degree to the fighting efficiency of the Army. It would reduce the number of men available for reserves, and would operate to reduce the regular soldiers too advanced in years to stand the physical strain of a serious campaign. In this connection it is not argued that a boy is a better soldier than a full grown man; all experience indicates the contrary, but it is believed to be a well established fact that a soldier approaching retiring age is unfit for arduous service and that we should adopt the policy of keeping our ranks filled with men still in the prime of life."

In discussing the opinions of officers on this subject General Wood declared that 88 per cent. had declared in favor of the three-year enlistment and only 12 per cent. for a five-year enlistment.

"It has been contended," said the Chief of Staff, "that it would be impracticable to create a reserve of sufficient strength in the United States to have any effect upon the war power of a nation. If we accept the most adverse view that has been presented in regard to the creation of reserves and if in addition we assume annual death, disability, and superannuation losses, double that shown by the Adjutant General, in support of his statement, then in a period of sixteen years there would be 98,500 reserves resulting from the normal rate of dis-

charge under a three-year enlistment in our Army of 76,913 men. The total men then available for active campaign would amount to 175,502. If re-enlistment of privates be prohibited, the reserves will number at the end of the same period 194,339, and the total available force 271,251. The return of the reserves to the ranks of the Army may be regulated by appropriate laws in regard to the contract of enlistment, and the conduct of the soldier in reserve may be regulated just as the conduct of any other class is regulated in any matter of Federal concern.

General Wood objected seriously to Sec. 4 of the House bill which limits the selection of the chief of the Quartermaster's Corps to eighty-two who are now permanent members of the departments consolidated, which, he declared, insured each of the successive chiefs the rank of Major General irrespective of his ability to properly fill the office; the limitation here invoked upon the President in selecting the chief of the proposed corps are those contained in Sec. 26 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, but that during the past eleven years changes have occurred which would make the incorporation of this provision in the proposed law especially undesirable. Ultimately there will be left in the corps only one officer, upon whom the President will be compelled by statute to confer the rank of major general, although at that date all of the officers of the corps will be members of the line.

"It would seem manifest," said General Wood, "that the selection of the chief of the corps should not be restricted to the officers now holding commissions in the departments to be consolidated but that the President should be permitted to select the chief of his corps from officers not below the grade of lieutenant colonel in the whole Army." General Wood declared that while the President, Secretary of War and Chief of Staff were in favor of the creation of a Service Corps he did not believe that this step should be taken until the Army was reorganized tactically. He thought a Service Corps should not be organized for administrative convenience but for the purpose of successfully conducting a campaign.

In discussing objections to Sec. 6, for the reduction of the number of officers of the Army, General Wood said: "The duties of such a corps cannot now be performed by the separate departments without assistance of the officers of the line and should the provision become a law it will be necessary to increase the number of officers of the line on detached service and, as already shown, this number is so great as to seriously hamper the efficiency of the Army.

"The provision that time spent at the Military or Naval Academy shall not be counted in computing the length of service of an officer is opposed not only by graduates of the Academy but also by officers from civil life and from volunteers." He submitted statements of officers drawn from all sources.

Commenting on the reduction of the strength of the Army, General Wood said: "This amendment operates to reduce the strength of the Army by five regiments of Cavalry, when it is apparent to all concerned that the full military force now at the disposal of the country may not be sufficient to guarantee to American citizens beyond our borders the right of protection of their lives and property, which protection the American Government should be able to furnish them."

In discussing the amendment adopted to withhold the pay of officers retained for more than four years on detached service, General Wood said: "No officer had been knowingly detained on detached service in the War Department in violation of law. At the time the amendments were adopted no officer was so absent except for those redetailed on the staff corps which is regulated by law. The period during which an officer may be retained on detached service may be changed at the discretion of the Secretary of War, who in making Army regulations has established a rule that no officer shall be retained on detached service for a longer period than four years. In obedience to competent orders many officers have been detained on detached service frequently against their will for longer period of time than is contemplated in regulations though not in violation of law, and if this amendment becomes a law no portion of the appropriation carried by the bill can be used to pay such officers for the time spent on detached service in excess of four years. This would be a great injustice to the officers concerned. They would merely obey orders. Every effort has been made and will be made to return officers to duty with their organizations in accordance with regulations and in no case has the law on this subject been knowingly violated."

ARMOR-PIERCING VS. TORPEDO SHELLS.

In the opinion of the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs Rear Admiral Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, proved to be more than an equal to Mr. W. S. Isham in the controversy as to the merits of armor-piercing shells as compared with torpedo shells. March 20 and 21 was given up to the presentation of the armor-piercing side of the controversy by Admiral Twining. Last week, the committee listened to Mr. Isham for two days while he advocated the use of torpedo shells. Mr. Isham will be given an opportunity some time next week to make a rejoinder, and this will close the hearing on the Navy Appropriation bill.

Admiral Twining treated the question under four general heads, discussing whether or not heavy armor can be pierced at long ranges; whether or not shell containing a large charge of high explosive can destroy a vessel by exploding outside of it; whether or not it is safe to carry on board ship and to fire from guns shell containing large charges of sensitive explosives; and which of the two methods of attack might be expected to be the more effective.

In the course of his remarks under the first head Admiral Twining exhibited a gyroscope to illustrate the causes of drift in rifled projectiles, and to explain why a projectile constantly turns downward in its flight instead of continuing with its axis parallel to the position in which it left the gun. He also exhibited to the committee numerous interesting sketches illustrative of his remarks and explanatory of the technical terms he used. Many illustrations were drawn from the experiences of the Russian ships in the battle of the Sea of Japan, May 27, 1905, and a number of extracts were read from official reports of that action and also from the interesting book by Capt. Vladimir Semenoff, of the Russian navy, entitled "The Battle of Tsu-shima."

The conclusions drawn by Admiral Twining, and which he supported by copious quotations from authorities and by numerous lines of argument, were to the effect that the most effective method of attacking an armored vessel is by means of armor-piercing shell carrying a moderate charge of high explosive and fused with a delay-action fuse, these shells being fired at as high a velocity as

possible in order to secure flat trajectory, great probability of hitting, and chances for ricochet hits.

Interesting comparisons were drawn between the effect of Japanese fire on the Russian ships at Tsu-shima, and the effect of the American gunfire on the Spanish ships at Santiago, and it was shown that, allowing for the different conditions, the effect of the latter was much greater than that of the former, since the Spanish fleet at Santiago was forced to run ashore in less than an hour after the opening of the engagement, whereas the Tsu-shima battle lasted for more than five hours.

Admiral Twining entirely scouted the idea that the Japanese at the battle of Tsu-shima employed shells carrying large charges of high explosive, but inclined to the belief that the shells actually used by them were either armor-piercing or common shells loaded with ten per cent. or less of their weight of the Japanese Shinose powder, a high explosive similar to the English Lyddite or the French Melinite. He showed how the effects on the Russian ships that were noted and reported were easily explained on this theory, and that the effects were no greater than were found on the Spanish ships at Santiago, where armor-piercing or common shells loaded with black powder were the only projectiles fired.

It was further shown that, owing to the reduced velocities which must necessarily be used if heavy shells with charges of a sensitive explosive are to be fired, the probability of hitting with armor-piercing shell at high velocities was from two to seven times as great as with the other kind of shell at low velocities.

DETACHED OFFICERS.

Following is a memorandum submitted by Senator du Pont to the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in charge of the Army Appropriation bill:

The bill (H.R. 18956) "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes" contains the following provision (see p. 6, lines 22-25, and p. 7, lines 1-3):

That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any officer for any period during which he shall have been detached for any duty of any kind for more than four of the preceding six years from the organization in which he is commissioned, unless such continuous detachment from such organization for more than four years shall have been specifically authorized by law.

This proposed legislation is defective in that officers are not now commissioned in organizations, but in an arm of the Service. Officers of all grades in each arm of the Service are now assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the Service may require, by orders from the War Department. (See Sec. 2, Act Oct. 1, 1890; 26 Stat., 562.)

The provision referred to also would seem to be inexpedient, for the reason that an officer on detached service may be liable to forfeiture of pay should he not arrive at the station of the regiment to which he is regularly assigned at the expiration of four years from the date of his detail.

The provision is so stringent, using the words "for any period during which he shall have been detached for any duty of any kind," that it might be construed to include the period of time during which the officer is en route to his regiment, for that is a duty enjoined upon him by the order relieving him from detached service.

The hardship to the officer will be apparent when it is considered that an officer cannot relieve himself from duty, but the order must be issued by superior military authority. The order might be delayed by oversight or by neglect, or it might not be issued in time, and further, even if the order be issued in ample time the officer might be delayed by unforeseen delays on railroads or steamships, so that, without any laches on his part, he might be subject to forfeiture of pay.

It might be used also as an engine of persecution by which an officer could be deprived of his pay.

It is submitted that any legislation providing that officers of the Army shall not remain on detached service more than four years in six should not place the responsibility for the execution of the law upon officers who must obey the orders of their military superiors and have no authority to relieve themselves from the operation of the orders which placed them on such detached duty. To assume otherwise, as the provision under consideration would seem to indicate, would be subversive of all military discipline.

Further, there might exist great exigency which would render it highly prejudicial to the public interests to relieve an officer at the expiration of his four years' detail, even temporarily; yet the provision in question makes no exception in any case; it applies to "any duty of any kind," unless "specifically authorized by law."

In view of the above grave objections to the legislation under consideration, it is submitted that the proviso, page 6, lines 22-25, and page 7, lines 1-3, should be stricken out, and the following proposed amendment should be substituted therefor:

Provided, That hereafter in time of peace no officer of the line shall be detached or permitted to remain detached from his regiment or corps who has not served for at least two years of the preceding period of six years with the regiment or regiments of Cavalry, Light Artillery or Infantry, or with the organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, to which he shall have been assigned by the War Department; but this shall not apply to officers detailed to the Philippine Constabulary, the Alaskan Road Commission, the Ordnance Department and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as authorized by the Acts of Congress approved Jan. 30, 1903; May 14, 1906; June 25, 1906; March 2, 1907.

The proposed amendment not only strikes at the root of the trouble resulting from the absence of officers on detached service, but makes definite the period an officer must serve with the arm of the Service to which commissioned and the regiment to which assigned.

The laws governing details to the Staff Corps and departments and the General Staff Corps are as follows:

All officers so detailed shall serve for a period of four years, at the expiration of which time they shall return to duty with the line, and officers below the rank of lieutenant colonel shall not again be eligible for selection in any staff department until they shall have served two years with the line. (See, 26, Act Feb. 2, 1901; 31 Stat., 755.)

All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed for periods of four years unless sooner relieved. * * * Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and no officer shall be eligible for further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war. (See, 3, Act Feb. 14, 1903; 32 Stat., 831.)

It is to be observed that when an officer has been detailed for four years he is required by existing law to return to duty with the line for two years. Now, duty "with the line" or "with the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions" (the words used in the above quoted acts) does not necessarily

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

mean duty with the regiment to which an officer is assigned by the War Department, an officer being commissioned in an arm of the Service—Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry. (See Acts of Oct. 1, 1890, and April 26, 1898, quoted above.) As matters now stand, when he has completed his four years' detail and is returned to the line, he still may be detached for other duty away from his regiment, provided it is in the line, or, in the case of an officer relieved from the General Staff Corps, in the arm to which he is commissioned. Further, the requirement of law that an officer shall not serve more than four years in any period of six years in the staff departments only applies to officers below the rank of lieutenant colonel.

AMENDMENTS TO MILITIA PAY BILL.

Several plans are being proposed for the amendment of the Pepper Militia Pay bill so as to remove the constitutional disqualification of the Militia to serve in foreign wars. One amendment is being formulated by a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs by which those who qualify for pay shall enlist as volunteers as well as state troops. At the same time the War Department has prepared an amendment to permit the Militia to be drafted and transferred to the Regular and Volunteer forces. This amendment is printed below, with the other changes in the bill which are recommended by Secretary of War Stimson. One of the most important amendments places the authority of formulating the regulation under which the bill is to go into effect in the hands of the President. In its present form this is conferred upon the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board. There are a number of other changes, which were referred to in our last issue. In his communication to the committee the Secretary proposes to substitute the President for the "Secretary of War and National Militia Board" where they appear in Sections 1, 2 and 5, and in Section 5 to strike out the words "agreed to render military service to the United States for such period of time as the term of his enlistment or commission provides for," and substitute "expressed his willingness to render military service to the United States as herein provided for." Strike out the first proviso in this section and substitute the following proviso:

"Provided, That in time of war or when war is imminent, or in other grave emergencies requiring the use of troops beyond the territorial limits of the United States in excess of the Regular Army, the President may, by his order, draft, transfer to, and embody with the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States any portion of the Organized Militia having received pay under this act; and the portion so drafted, transferred and embodied shall be subject to the same pay, emoluments and allowances as are the Volunteer forces of the United States, and all enlistments in force in organizations so drafted and transferred shall continue in force as if they were enlistments in the Regular Army."

Also in proviso of Section 5 strike out "and in determining the amount, etc., to end of section."

In Section 6 strike out the words "the Organized Militia is called into the service of the United States" and substitute "organizations are called into the service, or are drafted, transferred to and embodied with the Regular and Volunteer forces of the United States under the provisions of this act." Also strike out last sentence and add the following to the section:

"Organizations which, at the date when called or taken into the service of the United States, are organized as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations of the Regular Army and are entitled to pay under this act shall be taken by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent and separate organizations, as the quota of each state, territory, or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by law for the Organized Militia; Provided, That when brigades and divisions of the Organized Militia which do not contain all the component units prescribed for like organizations of the Regular Army are called or taken into the service of the United States under the provisions of this act, the President shall appoint the commanders of such organizations and their respective staffs; Provided further, That the positions of Chief of Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff shall be left vacant in each division headquarters entitled to pay hereunder, and such vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the President when the division is called or taken into the service of the United States."

Insert new Section 7 and change old Sections 7 and 8 to 8 and 9:

"Sec. 7. That when the Organized Militia is called into or drafted and transferred to the service of the United States and is employed in conjunction wth the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States and military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, without regard to seniority of rank: Provided further, That in the absence of such assignment by the President officers of the same grade shall take rank and precedence in the following order, without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, viz.: first, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia in the service of the United States; and third, officers of the Volunteer forces: And provided further, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States and officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Volunteer forces shall take rank and precedence under said commissions as if they were commissions in the Regular Army; but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not for the purposes of this section be held to, ante-date formal entry into the service of the United States."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 90, Mr. Culom.—That Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C., U.S.A., be permitted to accept from the Government of the Republic of Chile the position of instructor of the Coast Artillery of the Chilean army and the emoluments, rights, and privileges pertaining thereto.

S. 5820, Mr. Perkins.—For the relief of Michael Dolan and certain other Army officers and their heirs and legal representatives. To pay to each of the following persons: Michael Dolan, Oliver Duff Greene, Charles Alex. Allgood, Patrick Collins, George B. Dandy, Selden Allen Day, Henry William Freedley, Charles B. Gatewood, George A. Gordon, James Duncan Graham, Marcus C. M. Hammond, James Rigney Kelly, Joseph Kerin, James T. Leavy, William Mills, Charles H. Peirce, Robert Newton Price, Stewart Van Vliet, and Joseph H. Whittlesey, or, if deceased, to their heirs or legal representatives, the sum of \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, being for longevity pay according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

S. 5866, Mr. O'Gorman.—Providing for the appointment of an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy.

S. 5902, Mr. du Pont.—For the relief of Alexander Mackenzie and Henry L. Abbot, both on the retired list of the U.S. Army. (Claims.)

S. 5908, Mr. Kenyon.—To restore George W. Mathews to the Regular Army and to retire him with the rank and pay of captain.

H.J. Res. 271, Mr. Harrison, of Mississippi.—That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of War shall permit to be inscribed on the monuments, tombstones, slabs, or markers, that are now or may hereafter be erected in any of the national cemeteries of the United States, the emblems or insignias of the fraternal or other secret societies of which the deceased person was a member at the time of his death: Provided, That before the permit is granted the Secretary of War shall first be requested by the nearest relatives of the deceased person: And provided further, That the fraternal or other secret societies shall certify to the Secretary of War that the said deceased person was at the time of his death a member in good standing of said fraternal or secret societies or societies.

H.J. Res. 273, Mr. Hay.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy Mr. Manuel Aguero y Junque, of Cuba.

H.R. 21959, Mr. Hay.—To amend the Sundry Civil Act of June 6, 1900, and provide that "Hereafter, whenever troops are available for the purpose, the Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to furnish details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the Sequoia National Park, the Yosemite National Park, and the General Grant National Park, respectively, in California, for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law or regulation for the government of said reservations, and to remove such persons from said parks if found therein."

H.R. 21967, Mr. Loud.—That hereafter the pay of the secretary to the Admiral of the Navy shall be at the rate of \$3,000 per annum.

H.R. 21969, Mr. Adamson.—To provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal zone.

H.R. 22046, Mr. Kahn.—To purchase a suitable site on the Pacific coast to be used as a range for small-arms target practice by the U.S. Navy. Appropriates \$100,000.

H.R. 22074, Mr. Moss, of Indiana.—For the presentation of a medal of honor to William C. Shortridge.

H.R. 22085, Mr. La Follette.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to convert the Army post at Fort George Wright, Wash., into a brigade post.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Fortification Appropriation bill, in which was incorporated the sum of \$150,000 for the purchase of a site for great shore batteries at Cape Henry, Va., passed the Senate March 20. The bill carries appropriations aggregating \$4,186,235, about \$1,250,000 less than the appropriation of last year. It is thought the House will adopt the bill as amended.

The Senate on March 16 passed without amendment H.R. 17837, defining citizenship in the Philippine Islands. The bill as passed is an amendment of Sec. 4 of an Act of 1902 and reads:

Sec. 4. That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on April 1, 1899, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris Dec. 10, 1898: Provided, That the Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of other insular possessions of the United States and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States under the laws of the United States if residing therein.

The Senate on March 16 passed S. 5072, for a fog signal and additional quarters at Point Loma Light Station, Cal., and S. 5074, for improvements at Santa Barbara Light Station, Cal.

Before passage by the Senate of the resolution admitting a young Cuban to the Military Academy Senator Gallinger on March 21 said, referring to recent granting of admission to two young Chinese: "I doubt the wisdom of educating these young men, who possibly may become troublesome to us in time of war. I am not sure that it is good policy to educate representatives of the warlike Chinese people, who number 400,000,000 or 500,000,000."

The Senate on March 20 passed S.J. Res. 90, authorizing Capt. John W. Gulick, U.S.A., to accept the position of instructor of the Coast Artillery of the Chilean army.

Mr. Penrose proposes as an amendment to the Claims bill, H.R. 19115, authorization of payment to the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co. of \$125,560, that being the amount found due said company by the Court of Claims, Jan. 29, 1906, for the preservation, care, maintenance, and insurance of the battleship Indiana during the two years' delay in its construction caused by the failure of the Navy Department to furnish the armor for said battleship.

The Vice-President on March 16 laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition of sundry clerks employed in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Army residing in Boston, Mass., praying that the status of clerks in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments under the proposed consolidation of those departments be made the same as that of the Army paymaster's clerks under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911.

The Secretary of War, transmitting information in response to Senate Resolution of Feb. 26, 1912, relative to Apache Indians prisoners of war at Fort Sill (Okla.) Reservation, says: "There are 257 Apache prisoners of war now on the Fort Sill (Okla.) Reservation. Eighteen of this number are reported on the morning reports as scouts. Of the entire number, 138 are males and 119 females. Of the said male Indians, 98 are under 40 years of age. Thirty of the said Indians are known to have been engaged in hostilities against the United States or to have committed acts of violence against citizens or residents thereof." Giving names of others, including six who surrendered with Geronimo in 1886, and all with present health good and conduct fair, the Secretary continues: "Due to the proximity of a town, which makes it exceedingly easy for these Indians to obtain intoxicants, it is believed that many of them are addicted to drink. The condition of these Indians would undoubtedly be improved by removing them to a reservation where this craving for drink could not easily be satisfied. There is no military necessity for continuing to hold these Apache Indians as prisoners of war if provision can be made for their location elsewhere than on the Fort Sill Reservation and if the Indians desire to remove therefrom. While these Indians were originally taken charge of as prisoners of war, the necessity for holding them as such has long since terminated, and they have in fact been regarded as being under the tutelage and control of the War Department, by reason of their establishment on the Fort Sill Reservation; that considerations of humanity required that when the adult

males were originally taken charge of as prisoners of war the women and children should be allowed to accompany them and be subsisted with them; that the lack of provision elsewhere for these Indians has made it necessary to continue this guardianship and control over the prisoners who have come of age since the original surrender, as well as over those who have been born since that time." A memorandum by the Judge Advocate General giving a history of the Apache prisoners of war since their surrender in 1886 and their establishment upon the Fort Sill Reservation closes with the following paragraph under date of Dec. 23, 1910: "It is therefore recommended that the military reservation, as added to since the date of its original establishment, continue in the use to which it was assigned in the several Executive orders which created it; that the Apache prisoners be maintained there until a suitable and convenient occasion presents itself for their removal to another reservation, when the entire matter should be presented to Congress, with a view to the transfer of the Apache prisoners, with their consent, to another reservation, where they can be furnished with accommodations equal to those which they now enjoy in the operation of the legislation hereinbefore cited."

Luke E. Wright, ex-Secretary of War, on March 19 was before the House Committee investigating the case of Major Beecher B. Ray, U.S.A. A letter from Major Ray to the Secretary of War, beginning "My dear Secretary," was read, and Representative Bulkeley thought it unusual for an officer to address the Secretary so. "Yes, it's against the regulations," said Mr. Wright. "Officers are supposed to communicate with the Secretary through military channels, but they often see the Secretary when accompanied by Congressmen. The regulation which forbids enlisting Congressional aid is overlooked. Families of officers, for instance, get the help of Congressmen sometimes without consulting the officer." Mr. Wright could not tell much about the Ray case directly. He dismissed the confusion over the papers in the Ray case by ascribing the disappearance of them to the friction between the then Chief of Staff, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and Adjutant General Ainsworth. "General Bell did not feel himself obligated to turn his papers over to General Ainsworth," said Mr. Wright. "He would not do it unless it suited him to do so. He did not think the Adjutant General had a right to go through the papers in the Chief of Staff's office." Mr. Wright said he esteemed both officers highly.

The House on March 19 passed the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, carrying upward of \$26,250,000. The vote for the bill was unanimous. Several amendments did not increase the total much. Twenty of the appropriation items and an equal number of survey items were for work or investigations in Florida, the home State of Chairman Sparkman, of the committee. That drew the fire of Minority Leader Mahn. "If there ever was needed an example of the desirability of States maintaining their Representatives in Congress," he said, ironically, "it is to be found here. The gentleman from Florida, now risen to the head of this important committee, having seen to it that every river and harbor in his State was cared for, now provides here for surveys of every harbor, inlet, outlet, river, creek and spring in Florida. When the Panama Canal is completed I have no doubt that steamers drawing twenty feet will be able to pass through the canal and visit every part of Florida."

Representative Jones, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, on March 21 introduced a bill proposing "probationary independence" for the Philippine Islands from July 4, 1913, to July 4, 1921. During "qualified independence" the archipelago would operate under a system identical with that of the United States, the President of the United States having the right of veto over Philippine Island laws. The right to vote would be given to those in the Philippines who held it prior to the war in 1898 and to those who own and pay taxes on 500 pesos' worth of property, providing they can read and write. The bill would prohibit polygamy.

In the House on March 20 S. 271, to authorize the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War, with a view to their publication, was reported without amendment.

Favorable report was made in the House March 16 on the bill of Mr. Adamson, H.R. 21969, providing for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the government of the Canal Zone.

The Secretary of War submits an item for inclusion in the deficiency bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit in the accounts of 1st Lieutenant George Ruhlen, Jr., C.A.C., U.S. Army, the sum of \$6,39, for which he is held on the books of the Treasury. The sum was embezzled from the commissary safe by Private Joseph Miller, 115th Co., C.A.C., on special duty as laborer in the post commissary at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., on the night of Sept. 14, 1911. The Board was of the opinion that Private Miller had learned the combination of the safe by stealth, having been on duty in the commissary since April, 1910; that neither Lieutenant Ruhlen nor the post commissary sergeant was guilty of carelessness or laxity that would have enabled anybody to gain access to the funds in the safe; and that Private Miller, who had deserted, was guilty of the theft of the funds.

In a message to Congress March 12, 1912, President Taft said: "I transmit herewith statements of the amount expended by the State of Texas for the increased force of rangers required for policing and patrolling the international boundary along the Rio Grande during the months of October, November and December of the year 1911, and during the month of January of the year 1912, together with certain correspondence bearing thereon. The correspondence explains my reason for transmitting the accounts to Congress. The additional patrol service by the State of Texas served to save to the United States the cost which a more extended patrol of the frontier by the Army would have entailed, and I recommend that an appropriation be made to meet the amount of the increased financial burden assumed by that State." The amount asked for by the Governor of Texas is \$6,39,41, already expended.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Charles W. Cullen, first lieutenant, Med. Res. Corps, submitted a hotel bill in which he was charged a lump sum for light and fuel, board and lodging, in reference to which the Comptroller says: "The claimant is not entitled under the law and regulations to commutation of heat and light as now claimed by him, and upon the facts appearing reimbursement to him of amount paid for heat and light is not authorized. Whatever his rights were in this respect, settlement of them should

have been made by the Quartermaster's Department as provided in the regulations made in pursuance of the Act of March 2, 1907."

The Comptroller refuses to allow Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., \$22.80 paid for shipping his horse from Washington, D.C., to Fort Ethan Allen, because the Q.M. would have shipped the horse if he had been asked to do so. Captain Holcomb said: "Though through an inadvertence I did not comply with the Army Regulation I did not violate any law."

RETIRING OFFICERS FOR DIPLOMATIC DUTY.

In a report on the bill (H.R. 18316) to make Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Riggs, U.S.N., retired, eligible for appointment as a consular or diplomatic officer the Secretary of the Navy says:

"The Bureau of Navigation of this department states that his professional record as a naval officer is very good, containing only entries that are creditable to his character and ability. While the Department would have no objection to the enactment of this measure in behalf of Lieutenant Commander Riggs, yet it is believed not to be correctly drawn, and should be made to read as follows: 'That the provisions of Sec. 1440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be so construed as not to be applicable to Lieut. Comdr. Roland R. Riggs, U.S.N., retired.'

"It is believed, however, that Sec. 1440, Revised Statutes, so far as it affects retired officers generally, should be repealed. Retired naval officers are by training, education and experience, it is thought, particularly well fitted to perform the duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and the Government should be in a position to avail itself of their services, especially as the prohibition manifestly was not intended by Congress to include them. In the case of *Geddes v. United States* (38 C. Cls., 428), the court said (ib. 446): 'The duties or non-duties of a retired officer are not incompatible with the duties of a chief clerk in an executive department. The duties of an officer beyond seas would be incompatible with those of a retired officer liable to be called at any time into active service. Congress have recognized the distinction by providing that a retired officer shall not receive his pay as such while holding a diplomatic or consular office beyond seas, but have left the right of a retired officer to hold a civil office within the country unimpaired.'

"It would seem, however, to be undesirable and unnecessary that retired officers should be precluded from occupying the positions in question merely upon the remote possibility of the occurrence of a war which might not, and very probably would not in the majority of cases, ever occur during their continuance on the retired list; and more particularly as, in the event of war or threatened war, the President could at once recall all such officers for regular Navy duties.

"The Department accordingly recommends the insertion in Sec. 1440, Rev. Stat., the italicized words, as follows: 'If any officer of the Navy on the active list accepts or holds an appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the Government, he shall be considered as having resigned his place in the Navy, and it shall be filled as a vacancy.'

PAY FROM DATE OF COMMISSION.

In a letter to the Chairman of the House Naval Committee Secretary Meyer says: "I have the honor to invite your attention and that of the committee to the fact that owing to exigencies of the Service it is often impossible or impracticable to commission midshipmen as ensigns within six months after their final graduation; likewise, although ensigns, after three years' service in their grade, are eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), yet it has been held that this mere eligibility does not require the examination for promotion to be held at that time, and consequently the officer is not entitled to the pay of the next higher grade until he is actually appointed therein."

As indicative of the rulings in this class of cases, there are inclosed herewith copies of three decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

"It will be seen from the foregoing," adds the Secretary, "that the Comptroller holds that the date when pay begins in the next higher rank upon a promotion which is not 'in course to fill a vacancy,' in the technical sense of that expression, is not dependent upon the date stated in their commissions, but upon the date of confirmation by the Senate. Moreover, this reasoning, if carried to its logical conclusion, may involve the cases of all staff officers and warrant officers promoted under the circumstances mentioned since March 3, 1899, at which time the pay of the sea-going branches was equalized, inasmuch as such officers promoted with their corresponding line officer (in the case of staff officers) may be required to refund the difference in pay received by them from the date when their fellow line officer received it to the date when the staff officers were confirmed. To remedy the situation thus created, and which is liable to be further extended, there is inclosed herewith from the committee's consideration the draft of a bill which it is believed would accomplish the result desired. It would give no officer any additional compensation over that which he has received in the past, or which he will receive in the future if the former practice, which the Department regards as equitable, might be continued. It will serve merely to promote, so far as is permitted by law, all officers regardless of corps from the dates stated in their commissions." This bill, S. 5215, was published in our issue of Feb. 17, page 770.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

It is understood that some of the Democratic members of the Senate Military Committee voted with the Republicans on every provision that was stricken out of the Army Appropriation bill as it came over from the House, and it is stated that there will be no minority report from Democrats.

The present indications are that the Naval Appropriation bill will be reported about April 15. The members of the committee are anxious to get the bill out as soon as possible on account of the disposition of Congress to adjourn early in June. Most of the members of Congress, and especially the Democrats, are anxious to get away from Washington in order to participate in the Presidential contest.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably with an unimportant amendment H.R. 20193, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay cash awards for suggestions submitted by civilian employees of the Navy Department for the improvement or economy

in the manufacturing processes or plans. The bill was introduced by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts.

Secretary Meyer has written a letter to Chairman Padgett urging the passage with an amendment of H.R. 14146 and 14106, providing for an admiral and two vice admirals in the Navy. He says: "The Department believes that the enactment of a measure re-establishing the higher grades of flag officers has now become of urgent necessity. This opinion is based on the principle that rank should be commensurate with the importance of the command, and should be higher than that of subordinate officers in the same command; also on a consideration of the material national interests likely to become involved."

Chairman Padgett, of the Naval Committee, has decided to be a candidate for re-election. He will not have the regular Democratic nomination, but will have the support of the independent Democratic and the Republican party. Just at present this combination is in the ascendency in Tennessee. It has recently elected a Governor and will doubtless re-elect Mr. Padgett. There has been such a widespread demand in his district that Mr. Padgett should stay in Congress that, after a visit home, he decided to submit his name to the independent Democratic and Republican party, and his re-election is regarded as assured.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Naval Committee the following draft of a clause designed to remove the existing limit as to the time (until June 6, 1912) within which retired officers may be employed on active duty:

Hereafter any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed in time of peace shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired: Provided, That no such retired officer so employed on active duty shall receive, in time of peace, any greater pay and allowances than the pay and allowances which are now or may hereafter be provided by law for a lieutenant commander on the active list of like length of service: And provided further, That any such officer whose retired pay exceeds the highest pay and allowances of the grade of lieutenant commander shall, while so employed in time of peace, receive his retired pay only, in lieu of all other pay and allowances.

Also the following:

The Secretaries of War and Navy are authorized to cause to be made from any parts of the wreck of the Maine or its equipment that are suitable for the purpose tablets for distribution as relics in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Dec. 22, 1911, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies: Provided, That the cost of such tablets may be charged against any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the removal of the wreck of the Maine and that the municipalities and other bodies receiving such tablets shall defray the cost thereof, which cost shall be reimbursed to the proper appropriation.

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School,
Augusta, Ga., March 18, 1912.

On March 15 the Weather Bureau notified the Aviation School of a very rapid rise of the Savannah river, due to a rainfall up-stream of about six inches in the preceding twenty-four hours. In view of the flood warning all horses and mules were taken to the arsenal, which is located on high ground, and the aeroplanes were raised off the ground and carefully secured. The river did rise sufficiently to overflow all the lower part of the city of Augusta and covered the aviation field with several feet of water. The precaution taken prevented any damage to the aeroplanes and by the afternoon of the 17th the flood subsided.

The new Curtiss dual control aeroplane arrived on March 12 and was immediately assembled. Aviator Charles P. Walsh, of the Curtiss Company, arrived on the 15th to demonstrate it for the acceptance tests, but on account of the flood it has been impossible to begin the trials as yet.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio National Guard, arrived at the Aviation School on March 12. Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland has been assigned as his instructor. He will learn the Wright control. Due to unfavorable weather and flood conditions no instruction could be given him last week.

A total of thirty flights were made in three days the early part of the preceding week, the total duration of these being four hours and fifty-seven minutes.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

E. P. Harrington, law clerk, Revenue Cutter Service, on March 21, delivered an address in Washington, on the establishment and maintenance of the Revenue Cutter Service from its beginning up to the present time. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Harrington said:

"The personnel of the Service comprises 242 commissioned officers and 1,600 men, all of whom are working harmoniously in their respective spheres to advance the interests of the Service by devotion to the call of duty, and by loyalty in upholding the ancient and honorable traditions which have come down since the days when the Service was established by Hamilton. A high standard has been set by the commissioned officers, and its influence has been felt by those over whom they have been placed. The standard of professional ability among the warrant officers has been advanced, and their example has been an important factor in the organization and discipline among the enlisted force. The character and tone of the enlisted force has greatly improved, the discipline is in the main most satisfactory, desertions among the men are decreasing, and the spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty is also most commendable. The direction of the affairs of the Service is in the hands of practical men, and not doctrinaires; men who have had actual experiences in buffeting the gales and the storms of the angry oceans, and therefore they are well qualified to speak of the wants of the Service, and of the means necessary to advance it, if possible, to a higher state of perfection.

"And so, as we have briefly sketched the history of this Service, whose history as we have seen is coincident with the history of the American Republic, and have noted in admiration its wonderful achievements in war and in peace, we can readily understand the feelings of pain and sorrow felt by those who reside within sound of the ocean's roar, when it was even intimated that a change should be made in the scope of its operations, or in its management. Rather than that anything shall ever be done to diminish the influence of this Service, or to change its unique position in the affairs of our nation, the feeling is that additional legislation should be enacted to further increase its effectiveness? For as it was established at the birth of the republic by the far-seeing Hamilton, so shall it continue to the end. And so we may well say of the Revenue Cutter Service, as of the great nation in whose service it has ever had an honorable and conspicuous part, *Esto perpetua.*"

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Reports received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, tell of the excellent work accomplished during the exercises and maneuvers at Guantanamo, Cuba. These were completed March 16 and were the most extensive ever held by the U.S. Navy. Rear Admiral Osterhaus said that the North Dakota had established a record for coaling while under way at sea, having taken aboard 499 tons from the collier Vulcan in one hour, and averaging 410 tons an hour for four hours.

The fleet sailed from Cuban waters on March 16 for Hampton Roads, where the vessels arrived March 21 and 22. On the cruise north battle tactics and fleet evolutions were practiced.

A few days will be allowed for coaling ship, after which the fleet will proceed to the Southern Drill Grounds, where the annual battle practice will be held, beginning with spotting practice on March 29. Twenty-one battleships will participate. The instructions have been drawn up by Lieutenant Commander Craven, Director of Target Practice. The battle firing will be under new conditions with extended ranges and increased speed, with two of the battleships entirely stripped for action as if in actual battle. The following Army officers were issued instructions March 19 to attend the practice for observation: Majors William Chamberlain and James M. Williams, Capts. James Totten, Albert H. Rhodes, John E. Munroe, Coast Art.; Capt. John R. Proctor, Gen. Staff; Capt. Amos A. Fries and 2d Lieut. E. H. Marks, Engr. Corps; Capts. Lucien B. Moody and James B. Dillard, Ord. Dept.

The fleet returned North minus some of its units. The cruiser Washington has been detached for the cruise of Secretary Knox to Central America; the cruisers North Carolina and Birmingham were seen to Havana to participate in the burial of the wreck of the Maine and to take the remains of the sailors to Washington. The battleships Kansas, Vermont and South Carolina returned ahead of the fleet directly to Hampton Roads.

The return of the Vermont was necessary because of leaks in the boiler tubes, and she went to Norfolk for repairs.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Orders have been issued to merge temporarily the Second and Third Divisions of the Asiatic Fleet into a China Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, with the Rainbow as flagship. This squadron will consist of the Rainbow, Elcano, Helena, Quirós, Samar, Villalobos, Callao, Monterey, Piscataqua and Wilmington.

The U.S. armored cruisers California, South Dakota and Colorado, under command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, left Honolulu March 18 for the Philippines. They should arrive at Olongapo by April 1 unless diverted by wireless orders to some point or points on the China coast, where their presence may be required.

A force of marines from the U.S. monitor Monterey took possession of the custom house at Swa-tow, China, March 18. The marines were landed on account of the turbulent condition of the city. During the fighting in the streets a wild shot struck a Japanese warship in the harbor and killed a bluejacket. Several shots hit the sides of the Monterey, but no one on board was hurt. The fighting was between Cantonese troops and Hakka tribesmen. No attempt was made to resist the landing of the American marines.

The U.S.S. Nashville will shortly sail from Santo Domingo to the Central American coast.

The U.S.S. Independence has been ordered retained in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., until further instructions.

The U.S.S. Minnesota has won the fleet baseball championship after some hot contests at Guantanamo. The officers of the Connecticut won the Lima baseball trophy. The enlisted men's rifle match has been won by the men of the Louisiana, with the Virginia second and the North Dakota third. The officers' rifle match was won by the Delaware, with the Georgia second and the Connecticut third.

The U.S.S. West Virginia was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on March 16, 1912.

Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., commanding the North Carolina, reported to the Navy Department March 18 by wireless that the ceremony surrounding the sinking of the old U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor was very impressive, and that the vessel sank at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock p.m., March 16.

William James Calhoun, the U.S. Minister at Pekin, telegraphed March 16 to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murchison, U.S.N., commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, that the situation had so greatly improved that it was not necessary to keep the U.S. cruiser Cincinnati at Tien-Tsin any longer.

The administration building of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., was damaged by fire March 20 to the extent of \$5,000, and Comdr. John H. Dayton, U.S.N., was temporarily deprived of his quarters. The building was formerly Newport's almshouse and was presented by the city to the Training Station.

The following is the program of the closing exercises of the U.S. Naval Medical School, to be held at Washington, D.C., March 25: Invocation, Rev. George Livingston Bayard, chaplain, U.S.N.; presentation of diplomas, Surg. Gen. Charles Francis Stokes, U.S.N.; addresses by Surg. Gen. Charles Francis Stokes, U.S.N., and Prof. William Webber Ford, M.D., D.P.H., professor of hygiene and bacteriology, medical department, Johns Hopkins University; closing remarks by Med. Dir. Henry Gustav Beyer, U.S.N., president of the U.S. Naval Medical School; benediction. The faculty and instructors of the Naval Medical School are the following: Med. Dir. Henry Gustav Beyer, U.S.N., president of the school; Med. Insp. Edward Rhodes Stitt, U.S.N., instructor in "Naval and Tropical Medicine"; Surg. Robert Morris Kennedy, U.S.N., instructor in "Applied Naval Medical Science"; Surg. Edward Mansfield Shipp, U.S.N., instructor in "Ophthalmology"; Surg. James Chambers Pryor, U.S.N., instructor in "Naval Hygiene"; Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., instructor in "Naval and Operative Surgery"; P.A. Surg. Heber Butts, U.S.N., instructor in "Psychiatry"; P.A. Surg. Philip E. Garrison, U.S.N., instructor in "Medical Zoology"; P.A. Surg. Montgomery Earle Higgins, U.S.N., instructor in "Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy"; Prof. C. Wardell Stiles, Professor of Zoology, P.H. and M.H.S., special lecturer on "Medical Zoology"; Dr. William A. White, superintendent, Government Hospital for the Insane, special lecturer on "Psychiatry," and Pharm. Edward Rogers Noyes, U.S.N., instructor in "Chemistry."

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table which appears elsewhere in this issue:

Samar, arrived March 16 at Hankow, China.
Petrel, arrived March 20 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Maryland, sailed March 21 from Amapala, Honduras, for San Diego, Cal.
Patterson, arrived March 19 at Charleston, S.C.
Abaréna, arrived March 19 at Shanghai, China.
North Carolina, Vulcan and Nebraska, arrived March 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Lebanon and Yankton, arrived March 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Birmingham, arrived March 20 at Washington, D.C.
Callao, arrived March 20 at Canton, China.
Neptune, sailed March 19 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va.
Hector, Salem, Solace, South Carolina and C-4, arrived March 20 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Celtic, arrived March 20 at the navy yard, New York.
Quiro, arrived March 20 at Shanghai, China.
Mars, arrived March 20 at Newport News, Va.
Reid, Perkins, Mayrant, Sterett, Walke, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan and Tripp, sailed March 20 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.
Dixie, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Drayton and Paulding, arrived March 20 at Pensacola, Fla.
Albany, sailed March 20 from Shanghai, China, for Swatow, China.
Bainbridge, arrived March 20 at Shanghai, China.
Vicksburg, arrived March 21 at Amapala, Honduras.
Cyclops, sailed from Hampton Roads for Boston March 21.
Prometheus, sailed from Santa Elena Bay to search for steamer March 21.
Ammen, Burrows, Tripp, Monaghan, Mayrant, Perkins, Reid, Sterett and Walke, arrived Pensacola March 21.
Maryland, sailed from Amapala for San Diego March 21.
Vicksburg, arrived at Amapala March 21.
Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota, Georgia, New Jersey, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio, arrived at Hampton Roads March 21.
Delaware, Louisiana, Rhode Island and Virginia, arrived at Southern Drill Grounds March 21.
Abaréna, sailed from Shanghai for Nanking March 22.
San Francisco, arrived at Hampton Roads March 22.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 18, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Abraham V. Zane, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral from Sept. 14, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Asst. Paymr. William H. Wilterdink to be a passed assistant paymaster from Oct. 29, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Midshipman Frank E. Johnson to be an ensign from June 5, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 7, 1912.

Midshipman Lewis Wasson to be an ensign from March 7, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved that date.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion of ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) and midshipman to be ensigns, which appeared in our issue of March 16, 1912, were confirmed by the Senate March 18, 1912.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 15.—Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas detached commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland detached commander, Second Division, Pacific Fleet; to commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. California, flagship.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Falconer when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. G. Dibrelli to Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston, S.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. V. Valz detached South Dakota; to West Virginia.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. H. Allen detached Washington; to Hannibal.

Asst. Surg. D. D. V. Stuart detached Hannibal; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Asst. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson detached West Virginia; to South Dakota.

Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers detached Bureau of Yards and Docks; to naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Gun. R. O. Williams detached Delaware; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, March 15, 1912.

Lieut. J. S. Arwine detached naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached Albany; to Supply.

Ensign H. H. Forgas detached Saratoga; to naval hospital, Olongapo, P.I., for treatment.

Chief Btsn. Frank Bresnan detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. G. L. Russel detached Monterey; to home and wait orders.

Mach. P. B. Cozine detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Mach. W. R. Gardner detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. O. T. Purcell detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Supply.

Carp. T. L. Hannah and Frank Weber detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Carp. W. L. Wall and R. E. Wilkinson detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Note.—Rear Admiral John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., retired, died at Tampa, Fla., March 13, 1912.

MARCH 16.—Lieut. J. H. Collins to Navy recruiting station, Dallas, Texas, April 1.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson detached Navy recruiting station, Dallas, Texas; to temporary duty Hancock, connection Alabama.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. S. Lowell commissioned a lieutenant (J.G.) from Sept. 13, 1911.

Ensign A. T. Beauregard detached West Virginia; to home, wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. V. Valz detached West Virginia; to St. Louis.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton detached naval station, Guam; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Asst. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson orders of March 8 revoked.

Gun. R. J. Miller detached Franklin; to Delaware.

Chief Mach. William Herzberg orders of March 14 revoked.

Mach. J. C. Hines detached Maine; to Mississippi.

Chief Carp. Otto Barth, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 11, 1912. When discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C., to home.

Paymr. Clerk John McConville appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty St. Louis and Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Note.—Engr.-in-Chief G. W. Melville, retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1912.

Prof. Math. L. F. Prud'homme, retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1912.

MARCH 18.—Comdr. W. G. Miller to inspector of ordnance, works William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., April 1.

Ensign J. H. Klein, jr., orders of March 8 revoked.

Ensign F. R. King detached Pennsylvania; to Oregon.

Ensign F. J. Wille detached Colorado; to Pennsylvania.

Passed Asst. Surg. Heber Butts detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.
Btsn. J. E. Quirk to Franklin, connection fitting out Kentucky.

Mach. O. D. Parker detached Hancock; to Wisconsin.

MARCH 19.—Btsn. G. G. Robertson to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Btsn. Fred Rasmussen detached Constellation; to Wisconsin.

Mach. Peter Burke detached naval coal depot, Melville Station, R.I.; to Wisconsin.

Chief Carp. A. W. Jones detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Colorado.

Paymr. Clerk R. A. Ashton appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Florida.

MARCH 20.—Capt. C. M. Fahs commissioned a captain from Dec. 14, 1911.

Lieuts. (J.G.) W. S. Farber and W. F. Cochrane, jr., commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Ensign A. H. Douglas to New Hampshire.

MARCH 21.—Capt. C. M. Knepper commissioned a captain from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. F. A. Todd detached Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Idaho, as assistant to senior Engineer officer.

Lieut. G. A. Beall detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; sick leave one month.

Lieuts. (J.G.) C. T. Osborn and A. D. Turnbull commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Mdn. F. S. Steinwachs detached Montgomery; to Idaho.

Surg. B. L. Wright detached Nebraska; to Georgia.

Surg. C. N. Fisk detached Georgia; to Nebraska.

Surg. J. F. Murphy commissioned a surgeon from July 20, 1911.

P.A. Surg. William Chambers detached Glacier; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. M. George detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Glacier.

P.A. Paymr. G. P. Shamer commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 8, 1911.

Asst. Paymr. R. E. Corcoran detached Yankton; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. M. Gower detached Montana; to Yankton.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, March 21, 1912.

Capt. C. M. Knepper detached command Helena; to home, to Helena.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson detached command Albany; to Albany.

Btsn. W. E. O'Connor detached Rainbow; to Albany.

Comdr. H. A. Wiley to Monterey.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Graves detached Decatur; to Bainbridge.

Lieut. B. H. Green detached Bainbridge; to Decatur.

Btsn. Edward Crouch detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Note.—Med. Dir. J. R. Tryon, retired, died at Brooklyn March 20, 1912.

Chief Carp. Ebenezer Thompson, retired, died at Philadelphia March 8, 1912.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 18.—Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, A. and I., one month's leave.

First Lieut. John Marston, 3d, one month and five days' leave.

First Lieut. H. H. Utley detached U.S.S. West Virginia; to recruiting duty, Detroit, Mich.

M.C.O. 3, MARCH 16 1912, U.S.M.C.

This order gives instructions concerning deserters and stragglers to be observed in the future. Marine Corps G.O. 3, 1911, are revoked. Every effort will be exerted to apprehend, bring to trial and punish deserters from the Marine Corps. When an enlisted man is declared a deserter, the commanding officer of the post at which he has been serving shall immediately offer a reward of fifty dollars for his apprehension and delivery within two years of date of desertion at any marine barracks or at any recruiting office at which a marine officer is stationed (except the recruiting offices at New York, N.Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.).

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 15.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson granted ten days' leave, commencing April 3.

Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker granted four days' leave, commencing March 14.

MARCH 16.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell detached from the Golded Gate on April 10 and ordered to the Arcata.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd detached from the Guthrie on April 1 and ordered to the Bear.

First Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock detached from the Bear upon relief and ordered to the Golden Gate.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. B. Robinson detached from the Thetis upon relief and ordered to the Gresham.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes detached from the Arcata upon relief and ordered to the Tahama.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman granted seven days' leave.

MARCH 18.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft detached from the Onondaga on March 20 and ordered to the Manning; granted thirty days' leave of absence en route.

MARCH 19.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach detached from the Androscooggin and ordered to the Bear; granted twenty days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Ellis Reed-Hill detached from the Apache on March 24 and ordered to the McCulloch; granted seven days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. B. C. McFadden detached from the McCulloch upon relief and ordered to the Tucarora; granted thirty days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. P. Kendall detached from the Yamacraw on March 24 and ordered to the McCulloch; granted seven days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. L. C. Mueller detached from the Apache on March 24 and ordered to the McCulloch; granted seven days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. W. F. Towle detached from the Woodbury on April 1 and ordered to the McCulloch.

Second Lieut. P. F. Roach detached from the McCulloch upon relief and ordered to the Seminole; granted thirty days' leave en route.

MARCH 20.—First Lieut. John Boedeker detached from the Apache upon relief and ordered to the Morrill.

Second Lieut. C. G. Roemer granted six days' leave, commencing April 7.

MARCH 21.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds detached from duty as superintendent of construction and repair and ordered to command the Southern Division, Pacific coast, Revenue Cutter Service; granted three days' leave en route.

Senior Capt. J. F. Wild detached upon relief from the command of Southern Division, Pacific coast, Revenue Cutter Service and ordered to command the New York Division, Revenue Cutter Service.

Senior Capt. Howard Emery detached upon relief from the command of the New York Division, Revenue Cutter Service, and assigned to duty as superintendent of construction and repair.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Capt. G. C. Carmine, commanding the revenue cutter Apache, stationed at Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 29 rendered assistance in Blackwalnut Cove to the Mollie V. Leonard, hard and fast aground and lying broadside to beach or shoal. The vessel had been carried in the position in which it was found by ice and on an unusually high tide. The Apache began operations for the relief of the stranded vessel on March 1, but owing to low tides there was no prospect of floating her. The Apache then returned to Baltimore for supplies and fuel and returned to the stranded vessel on March 4 and resumed operations, working until March 8, when with moderately high water the vessel was floated. The Leonard was then towed alongside the Apache by small boats and taken to Cambridge, Md., to be placed on the marine railway for any needed repairs.

Capt. A. L. Gamble, commanding the revenue cutter For-

ward, stationed at Key West, Fla., rendered assistance to the coal laden schooner Mary B. Baird, sighted inside the reefs attempting to beat up the channel, making no headway against a strong ebb tide and moderate head wind.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLAPAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Baltimore, Md.

HARTELEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerk, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PALMICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Depot Revenue Cutter Service, South Baltimore, out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Nahay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Seattle, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Seattle, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Gulfport, Miss.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 21, 1912.

The death of Capt. John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., late Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was heard here with poignant regret. Captain Bowyer left here in his administration a splendid reputation for tact, fairness and discipline.

The third organ recital, on Sunday afternoons at the Naval Academy chapel, took place on March 17. Harold Phillips, F.R.C.O., was organist, assisted by Rachel Aldridge, soprano, and Harry Sokolove, violinist.

Mrs. Marston, of Portsmouth, N.H., wife of Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Worthington, Duke of Gloucester street. Mrs. R. H. Bush and son have joined Machinist Bush, of the U.S.S. Idaho, at Philadelphia, where they will remain for a few months.

Mrs. Ernest Brooks, of New York, with her children is visiting Prof. and Mrs. Henri Marion, her parents. Ensigns Metz, Scott, Gilmore and Howard, U.S.N., now on the U.S.S. Idaho, visited friends here on Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. E. Austin, of Germantown, near Philadelphia, spent Sunday with her son, Midshipman Austin.

Mrs. Edward Robb and her daughter, Mrs. Meyer, wife of Lieut. G. R. Meyer, U.S.A., who have been visiting Mrs. James M. Owens, have gone to their new home at Fort McKinley, Maine. Mrs. Wolfard, wife of Ensign O. L. Wolfard, U.S.N., left Tuesday to join her husband at Old Point Comfort. Mrs. B. F. Beers, wife of Chief Machinist Beers, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Adam Gibson in Annapolis, preparatory to going to San Diego, Cal., her husband having been placed on the retired list. Mrs. W. R. Parker, wife of Pay Clerk Parker, U.S.N., left here on Tuesday to join her husband at Old Point Comfort. Miss Mary Hardcastle, of Easton, Md., and Miss Virdie Bailey, of Cambridge, Md., are visiting Mrs. W. B. Norris, wife of Instr. W. B. Norris, of the Naval Academy.

Mid. R. G. Payne, of the graduating class, Naval Academy, is expected to take the class banner as the first to be wedded after graduation. A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. G. Warden Graham, of Washington, announced the engagement of their daughter and Midshipman Payne.

The U.S. torpedo boat Manley, Lieut. M. F. Metcalf, U.S.N., commanding, arrived here March 18 from Norfolk. She will be used by the coaches in the training of the Academy crews.

The following have been elected officers of the Naval Academy Golf Club: President, Rear Admiral A. G. Berry, retired; vice-president, Lieut. P. P. Bassett, U.S.N.; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. L. P. Treadwell, U.S.N.; the membership numbers about sixty. The club has recently built a clubhouse on the grounds of the Government Farm, near the marine quarters.

The following are the fixtures for the Anne Arundel Hunt Club for the remainder of March and for April: March 23, three-mile oak, M.F.H.; March 26, camp parole, M.F.H.; March 30, Bay Ridge, Comdr. E. H. Durrell; April 1, three-mile oak, M.F.H.; April 5, Lieut. G. W. S. Castle; April 6, St. Margaret, M.F.H.; April 12, Eastport, Lieut. A. Andrews; April 13, three-mile oak, M.F.H. Comdr. George R. Marwell, U.S.N., is the master of the fox hounds.

Mr. Jack McMasters, the trainer of the midshipmen, reached here March 18 to begin the season's work. He arrived from Scotland on the Lusitania that reached New York on Saturday. His home is in Scotland and he makes four trips yearly across the Atlantic.

Handball, an Irish game, but played in this country before the Civil War, has been introduced at the Naval Academy by Mr. Murray, instructor in physical training.

In the last of the dual contests which preceded the tournament of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association the Naval Academy won from Yale Saturday afternoon by eight bouts to one. The midshipmen had a clean slate except for one point victory of Ransom, the visiting captain, over Dodd, of the local swordsmen. The trio of midshipmen showed much improvement, Larimer and Broadbent being particularly fast and accurate. The showing of the midshipmen assured their friends that they would make a good showing in the tournament, one of the preliminaries of which will take place here next Saturday.

The midshipmen opened their baseball season Wednesday by winning from the University of Maryland by 5 to 3. The game was a fairly good exhibition considering the earliness of the season, and was interesting on account of its see-saw character. With the score standing 2 to 2 in the fourth inning, Vinson and Hicks, of the Navy team, allowed Sherrill's pop fly to fall between them, and Buter ran in from third, giving Maryland a lead of one run. In the last half of the same inning the midshipmen got three men on bases, but only tallied once on four hits. In the sixth the midshipmen scored twice without hit being made, errors and wild pitches giving them their tallies. The only special feature of the game was the hard hitting of Vaiden, who made a double and a triple. He scored on the latter, aided by Whiterock's bad throw in.

The Navy and Baltimore City College played lacrosse here Thursday afternoon; Navy 4, Baltimore City College 2.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 19, 1912.

Spring, gentle or otherwise, seems to have come at last. The plain is being put in shape for the spring drills and parades which are now in order. Society is taking a rest but many girls came up for the week-end and made Saturday seem quite gay. Capt. and Mrs. Davis gave dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Parker. On the same evening Gen. and Mrs. Barry entertained informally at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Darragh and Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Kelly Parsons, of Columbus Barracks, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs from Friday until Monday, was much entertained during her visit here. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs gave a dinner in her honor, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones and Colonel Echols. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs' dinner guests on Saturday were Mrs. Parsons, Lieutenants McNeil and Chilton. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Keefer entertained at dinner for Mrs. Parsons, Lieutenant Cotton, 20th Infantry, and Cadet H. B. Lewis. On Sunday Lieut. A. W. Chilton gave a very pleasant informal tea at the club for Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Riggs.

Major and Mrs. Clayton entertained at dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Gordon gave a little dinner on Saturday to celebrate Mrs. G. G. Bartlett's birthday. Among guests were Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Bethel's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Coeche, Capt. and Mrs. Baer. A very pleasant evening was spent at bridge, Col. and Mrs. Holt being the prize winners. Mrs. Dunwoody entertained

at a cadet tea for Miss Mary Webb on Saturday. Miss Webb is the guest and cousin of Mrs. Wilcox.

Everyone is glad to hear that Mrs. Westover is recovering very satisfactorily from her recent operation. Mrs. Fiebeger returned on Monday after a visit of several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Upson. Miss Mildred McCloskey, sister of Captain McCloskey, is making a visit of several weeks at the post. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox have as their guest, Mrs. Addison, of Washington, Mrs. Wilcox's aunt. Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett were called away unexpectedly at the beginning of the week on account of the death of Mrs. Bartlett's uncle in Boston. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Dunwoody on Thursday afternoon, the subject of the paper being "Martin Luther." Mrs. Dunwoody gave a vivid account of Luther's life and work. After the paper, Mrs. Newell read current events. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, of Fort Terry, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Williford gave a pretty little tea at the club on Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Glassford and Mrs. Morrow poured, and among those present were Mesdames Robinson, Hammond, Smith and Dickman, Lieutenants Henderson, Williford and Morrow, all three graduates of the same class.

Col. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Monday Bridge Club this week; Mrs. Bethel entertained the Tuesday Afternoon Club; the Tuesday Evening Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Darragh. Mrs. Hammond entertained the Friday Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Williford entertained the Tuesday Club. Mrs. Alley and Lieutenant Glassford winning the prizes. The Wednesday Evening Club was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Strong, the latter a sister of Mrs. Sladen, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Sladen for over Sunday. Richard Parker celebrated his sixth birthday on Tuesday afternoon by a party, at which all the guests had a very jolly time playing games. Among those invited were Betsy and Jimmy Sladen, Frances, Elizabeth and Marguerite Bethel, Helen and Fanny Herr, George and Scott Riggs, Stephen Spaulding, Jean Darragh, Katherine DeArmond, Margaret Hunt, Thomas Hammond, Jr., Marshall Eddy and Sara McCloskey.

Lieut. Walter Dunn, of Fort Totten, spent Saturday here with Capt. and Mrs. Coeche. Lieut. E. J. O'Hara is the guest of his brother, Lieut. J. J. O'Hara, and Mrs. O'Hara, en route to Fort Monroe. Miss Jean Jersey and her brother, James, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart over Sunday. Miss Josephine Dale, of Depauville, N.Y., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo for ten days. Lieutenant Johnson entertained at dinner for Miss Dale on Thursday at the club, the other guests being Mrs. Quevedo, Miss Quevedo, Lieuts. J. W. Riley, Huntley and Mathews.

There was a most attractive cadet hop on Saturday evening, Mrs. Higley receiving with Cadet M. F. Harmon. A large number of girls had come from away. Among them were Miss Wilkerson, of Columbus, the guest of Miss Ellen Barry; the Misses Barrette, of Governors Island, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McKell; Mrs. and Miss Fetter, of Montclair, and Mrs. and Miss Booth, of Worcester, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. McKell gave a dinner on Saturday for the Misses Barrette and some cadets. Major and Mrs. Clayton spent several days in New York last week at the Astor. Lieut. Robert M. Cotton, 20th Infantry, from Fort Douglas, Utah, is visiting at the post.

A charming violin solo was played by Miss Ellen Barry at the morning service at the cadet chapel on Sunday. A collection was taken for the China famine relief fund. Last week the annual presentation of Bibles to the cadets of the First Class was made by the American Tract Society. Of the Bibles presented nine were the Authorized Version, nine Douay, thirty American revised, four French, one Swedish and forty-three Spanish.

Ten cadets were recently found deficient and discharged from the Academy. Supper call for the cadets is now half an hour later than in the winter schedule, another sign of spring. Dr. Roswell Park, of Buffalo, N.Y., lectured to the Second Class on Tuesday on "The History of First Aid on the Battlefield." Officers of the post were invited to attend. The young people composing St. Christopher's Guild of New York have kindly consented to repeat the play which they gave recently for charity at the Hotel Plaza. They will present "The Rector" on Saturday evening at Cullum Hall for the benefit of the Army Relief. Admission will be fifty cents. Miss Clarkson, who is well known at the post, having often been a guest here, will be one of the company.

Another victory for the fencing team on Saturday afternoon, the Army winning with a score of 8 to 5 over the Columbia team. The cadet fencers were: Raynor, Wilbur and Hineman. Between the fourth and fifth bouts Cadets Duvall and Newgarden gave an exhibition broadsword bout. Next Saturday the semi-finals of the intercollegiate championship tournament will be fenced at West Point and Annapolis.

The teams fencing at West Point will be Cornell, Harvard, Yale and the Army, and at Annapolis Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton and the Navy. One team will be eliminated at each place. The remaining six will fence a round for the championship in the Hotel Astor, New York, on April 5 and 6. On the evening of the 6th the Intercollegiate Fencing Association will give its annual ball in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 14, 1912.

Major Joseph Frazier, 1st Inf., recently promoted from captain, 14th Inf., has taken the quarters vacated by Captain Goodale. Mrs. Frazier will join later. Marie Campbell, little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, gave a birthday party last Friday and invited all of the small children of the post. Colonel McGunnagle and Miss McGunnagle entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop and Miss Danforth.

A letter from Mrs. Gaine, who is in Honolulu, received by Mrs. Herschel Tuples, relative to the conditions and surroundings of the post where the 1st Infantry will be stationed, has caused much comment and consternation, because according to Mrs. Gaine's letter there are at present no houses and none in construction for the officers and their families to occupy. The distance is twenty-seven miles from Honolulu. This will indeed be quite a change from the comfortable quarters in Vancouver Barracks and the advantage of a city like Portland only forty minutes by electric car. The 1st will sail from Portland May 5.

Col. and Mrs. Cabell were welcome guests on Wednesday. They came by automobile and returned the same evening to Portland.

Bishop Francis Keator, of Salem, will be the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Walter Kenyon Lloyd and confirm a class at St. Luke's parish on Sunday morning. There will be a band concert in honor of the Bishop from eight until nine on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Pierson gave an informal luncheon on Thursday in honor of her guest, Miss Horan, of New York, who goes away next week with her uncle, Rev. Otis Grey, who leaves Vancouver to accept a parish in Atchison, Kas. Mrs. Spencer gave a small tea on Friday for a number of friends.

Mrs. Harris gave three tables of bridge on Tuesday. Mrs. Phillips won first prize and Mrs. Bishop the consolation. Others present were Mesdames Lister, Cowles, Layman, Reasner, Pierson, Offley and McCleave. Mrs. Edward Stewart was hostess at a charming dinner at the Portland on Thursday for Mesdames McCleave, Morrison, Clarke, Misses Saylor and Loughborough. The entire party afterwards attended the Schuman-Heink concert at the Helig Theater.

Major McLaughlin leaves in April for Fort Sill to attend the School of Fire and while he is away Mrs. McLaughlin and two daughters, Helen and Elizabeth, will visit in San Francisco where their son Fenton is in school. Lieutenant Colonel Conklin, recently assigned to the 2d Field Artillery, is expected in the post early in May. Capt. and Mrs. Warfield enjoyed a band concert complimentary to themselves and a visiting sister on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Marion P. Hause returned from a pleasant stay in San Francisco.

Miss Smith, of Portland, will be the guest of Miss Isabelle McGunagle and sail for Honolulu in May. Colonel Hirst has returned after two weeks spent in the northern part of the state. Many small parties of fort people went over to Portland to enjoy the rare treat of hearing Madam Schuman-Heink last week.

Croup seems to be going the rounds. Among the children who have had a slight touch of it are Elizabeth Tuples and Josephine Offley. Skating seems to have taken the place of

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dancing during Lent and many private lessons are being given by the very competent instructors.

Lieutenant Topham, 1st Infantry, will be ordered to Winthrop, Md., to try out for the rifle team to be sent to the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, and Buenos Ayres, Argentine. Lieutenant Topham is a fine shot and is the possessor of many medals and trophies won at the various rifle competitions. Mrs. Topham, mother of Lieutenant Topham, is visiting her son until the regiment sails for Honolulu in May.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 13, 1912.

Two of the prettiest parties were given by Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo on Thursday and Saturday nights. That of Saturday was in celebration of the thirty-first wedding anniversary of the hosts. Quantities of pink carnations and ferns were used in the decorations and bridge and hearts were played, prizes being won by Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Miss Cornelia Kempff, Miss Patty Palmer, of San Francisco, Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Lieut. Allen B. Reed and Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm.

Others present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood, S. Lincoln, Madame Lincoln, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Landis, Capt. Jay M. Salladay, Major and Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andresen, Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker, Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. Duncan Gatewood, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Asst. Naval Constr. Alexander Van Keuren, Capt. Frank J. Schwable, Mrs. Harlow Kays, Miss Marie English, Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Billargeon, of Seattle, Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley, Miss Marie English, Mrs. Wing, Lieut. H. L. Kays, Lieut. Milton S. Davis, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, John Wright and George Mayo, of Berkeley. On Thursday the guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Miss Whitaker, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry F. Gleason, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. Sill, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Passed Asst. Paym. and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Mrs. Stacy Potts, Lieut. E. A. Brooks, of the Independence, and Surg. Morton W. Baker. Those who won the prizes were Mesdames Waller, Koester, Morsell, Cuts, Gordon, Captain Sill and Surgeon Baker.

Miss Cornelia Kempff and Miss Patty Palmer, both of San Francisco, have been visiting Mrs. Emily Cutts, who entered informally at bridge on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Major and Mrs. Gamborg-Andresen, Capt. and Mrs. Salladay and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gatewood. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Cutts also entertained at bridge, when prizes were won by Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Patty Palmer and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. In the dining room Mrs. Waller presided at the chafing-dish, and Mrs. Thomas T. Griffin served punch. Others present were Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Madame Irwin, Miss Whitaker, Mrs. A. B. Owens, Mrs. Wing, Miss Patty Palmer, Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Mrs. Henry F. Odell and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright entertained at Lincoln, Madame Lincoln, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker and John Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Dana H. Crissy are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the advent of a little daughter at their Fort Miley home.

Mrs. Alexander McCracken and her daughter, Miss Isabelle McCracken, guests of Mrs. Antoinette Burke at Carmel-by-the-Sea, have returned to San Francisco. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Bridge followed, the prizes being won by Mrs. Henry M. Gleason and P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker. Others present were Naval Constructor Gleason, Major and Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andresen and Mrs. Bunker. The girls of the Army and Navy Club of this coast were delightfully entertained in Berkeley last week by Miss Helen Bailey. Five hundred was followed by a dainty tea. Present were Miss Helen Ord, Miss Julia Welsh, the Misses Stewart, Misses Mabel Coxe, Elizabeth Comba, Neva Name, May Morrison, Maud Benson, Margaret Noyes, Edith Whipple, Ruth Brooks, Margaret Noyes and Bessie Pond and the Misses Grub.

Mrs. William Hillory is in San Francisco, the guest of her brother, Major James L. Knowlton, of the Presidio. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Chappel have been entertaining Mrs. Robert Wronski, of Los Angeles, at their quarters in San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. Ernest E. Scranton, who assumed command of the Yorktown upon the death of Comdr. Levi C. Bertolotti of yellow fever, contracted while the vessel was at Guayaquil, arrived Monday for treatment at the naval hospital. Although suffering from the heavy strain that he has been under since ill, Mrs. Scranton is now at San Diego, but is expected here shortly. The board which examined Comdr. Charles A. Brand several weeks ago recommended his retirement for physical disability, but he is making a hard fight to remain in the Service for a few months longer, when he will ask for retirement under the Personnel Act, thereby going out with the rank and pay of a captain. He leaves this week for Washington, D.C., for treatment. Lieut. Wilson E. Madden reported this morning from Las Animas, Colo., and appeared before the retiring board of which Commo. T. D. Griffin is the senior member. The board has recommended his retirement for physical disability, and he will leave at once for his home, there to await the action of the Navy Department.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe, who have arrived from the Naval Academy, for station, are receiving a cordial welcome. Mrs. Albert Niblack, wife of Captain Niblack, naval attaché at Berlin, is expected to arrive in San Francisco this week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Mary Harrington. Mrs. William Leahy is also visiting her mother, Mrs. Harrington. No there will be a family reunion. Lieut. and Mrs. Ross E. Howell sailed for Honolulu on Saturday and a number of friends were at the pier to wish them bon voyage. Their marriage took place March 6.

Last week the military cable between Sitka and Seattle was broken, and accordingly all messages are being handled by the naval wireless stations. About five hundred words are being handled each night, the Alaska station working with Tatoosh Island or Bremerton. With the installation

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



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Lancaster, Pa. Washington, D. C.
1876 1912

tion of the new station at North Head, which will have twice the sending power of the stations either here or at Point Loma, the handling of commercial work with Alaska would become an easy matter. Sixty feet of the new 300-foot mast at the Point Loma station, burned when it caught fire during the heavy storm of Saturday night. The use of the small aerial was necessary for a day or two until the damage could be repaired. Early Tuesday morning the wireless station here picked up the signals of distress being sent out by the Rosecrans, which went on the rocks at Gaviota, near Santa Barbara. The signals were also picked up by the various stations along the coast as well as by the torpedo-boat destroyers, and the Whipple made an ineffectual effort to go to her assistance, but the seas were too heavy.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 19, 1912. Miss Gwenllian Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Lily Baird Leigh, of Norfolk, has been appointed maid of honor to Miss Mary Curtis Lee, of Fredericksburg, Va., sponsor for Virginia, at the Confederate reunion at Macon, Ga., May 5. Mr. Aaron Hughes attended the marriage of his sister, Miss Helen Hughes, to Mr. Henry J. S. Hall, of New York, March 14, in the Chapel of St. John the Divine, New York. Mrs. Reid, of Toledo, Ohio, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Fort Monroe.

Mrs. H. Snyder, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George Corcoran, in the Botetourt, Norfolk. Mr. Emerson Smith, of Woodstock-on-the-Piankatank, Va., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine. Ensign George Corcoran left Thursday for Bismarck, N.D., to attend the funeral of his father.

The Kansas, Vermont, South Carolina and New Hampshire are at the yard. The Kansas and South Carolina are being stripped for battle practice off the Capes April 1. The Vermont was to have gone also, but owing to the condition of her boilers will be unable to participate in the maneuvers. Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven and Lieut. D. C. Bingham, directors of target practice and engineering competitions, who have been to Guantanamo to witness the work of the fleet, came to the Roads on the South Carolina and left Thursday for Washington, D.C.

The Michigan and Connecticut have been selected to make the firing in the spotting practice in the bay against the San Marco, prior to battle practice, in which all of the twenty-one ships will participate save the Vermont and Idaho; the latter being repaired at the Philadelphia Yard will not be completed in time.

Ensign Lawrence Townsend entertained at tea on the Utah, Sunday for Mrs. Hugh Woods, Misses Lucile and Marguerite Woods, of Old Point, and Miss Mary Pendleton, of Elizabeth City, N.C. In honor of Mr. S. J. Bolan, who has recently come to the U.S. Bell as paymaster's clerk on the Franklin, forty of his friends and shipmates tendered him a banquet at the Naval Y.M.C.A. Saturday evening, presenting him with a valuable sword as a token of their esteem. Chief Yeoman Virginian B. Sturtevant presided as toastmaster, and Dr. Alexander, H. F. Hale, W. Woeger, Henri Guilmette and others responded to various toasts.

Mrs. John T. Bowers entertained at bridge for the Virginia Bridge Club Wednesday. Her guests were Mesdames Garland Weaver, Isaac Van Patten, Julian Miller, Frank Hope, H. F. Strine, Norman Cassell, S. J. Tigner, A. E. Frink, Miss Virginia Wigg, Misses Weidle and Painter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss Blanche Hill. Miss Mary Pendleton, of Elizabeth City, N.C., sister of Lieutenant Pendleton, U.S.A., who has been the guest of friends in Princess Anne county, Va., is now the guest of the Misses Woods, Old Point. Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig and her mother, Mrs. Robert Johnston, who have been spending several weeks in New York, returned home Monday.

Miss Bessie Kelly spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix, Fort Monroe. Miss Kate Cooke, of Norfolk, left Friday to be the guest of her sister and brother, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Fort Riley.

Mrs. Newton L. Nichols has taken an apartment on Court street, Portsmouth, for the present, to be near her husband, who is with the fleet. Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, retired, was thrown from his horse near the Country Club last week and carried to the Norfolk Protestant Hospital, where it was found, though severely bruised, he was not seriously injured.

Mr. Armisted Rogers, son of Captain Rogers, U.S.N., is the guest of Mr. Charles Ryan, Jr., at Lynnhaven Inlet, Princess Anne county. Miss Painter and Miss Weidle, of Pittsburgh, guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. H. F. Strine, left Wednesday for home. Pay Dir. and Mrs. R. T. M. Ball are spending a few weeks in Warrenton, Va., before going to Baltimore for station.

Lieut. Philip H. Bagley has been a guest of relatives in Richmond, Va., recently, on his way from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, D.C. Mrs. John G. Quinby and Miss Kitty Quinby returned last week from a visit to friends in New York. Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, of Rock Island Arsenal, who has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, Jr., Fort Sam Houston, is now at Hot Springs, Ark. Lieutenant Read is on the Mexican frontier with his regiment. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Read, at Fort Sam Houston.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, March 18, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Edmund Blake entertained at dinner at Fort Crockett on Sunday in compliment to Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Brittain. Col. and Mrs. Blake will entertain for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary H. Royall at dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. Carlo B. Brittain and Mrs. Hilary H. Royall are being extensively entertained while guests of Hotel Galvez. During the stay of the officers of the Wheeling they are enjoying the hospitality of the Galveston Artillery and Aziola Clubs. Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown have purchased the Munn residence and will move into their new home next week.

Mrs. John C. Walker has returned from a three months' visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, at Fort Sam Houston. The officers of the Wheeling entertained Misses Alice Sweeney, Lulie Bush, Maylille Fisher, of North Carolina, and May Phelps, of Washington, D.C., and Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown at tea on Wednesday. Thursday the officers of the Wheeling entertained with a beautiful nine-course dinner aboard ship. The hosts were Lieutenant Kimball, Assistant Surgeon Riddick, Paymaster Ransdall and Ensigns Deem, Ashley and Fray. The guests enjoying their hospitality were Misses Margaret Robertson, Maylille Fisher, May Phelps, Alice Sweeney, Lulie Bush, Jernsha Collins. Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown chaptered the event.

Mrs. A. M. MacLure and little son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. MacLure's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker. Miss Alice Sweeney invited the following informally to tea at Ashton Villa, on Thursday afternoon. Misses Aimee Flood, Shelby Blackburn Potter, Lucia Kemson, Lulie Bush, Lillian Pauls, Mary Calvert, Maylille Fisher, May Phelps and family are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea.

On Wednesday, March 13, Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd following officers of the Wheeling: Ensigns Joseph M. Deem, John M. Ashley, Kimball and Asst. Surg. Willard J. Riddick. Mesdames Hilary H. Royall and Jim Sweeney, Misses Lillian Pauls, Margaret Robertson, Alice Sweeney, Lulie Bush, Myrtle Pauls and Mr. W. Mike Anderson were entertained at tea on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown entertained informally at bridge on Saturday in honor of the unmarried officers aboard the Wheeling. Their guests were Misses Robertson, Collins, Sweeney, Keenan, Bush, Labadie, Phelps and Fisher, and Messrs. Benton W. L. Groce and W. Mike Anderson. Miss Marguerite Labadie will entertain on Tuesday evening in honor of the young officers of the Wheeling.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 20, 1912.

With both hotels full, the Atlantic Fleet expected daily, and much entertaining being done by the post people, this has been a very gay week. Mrs. Alexander Starke and Miss Marion Townsley are guests of Col. and Mrs. Strong. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan, of New York, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray. Miss Daly and Miss Perrin, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Mrs. Cardwell's mother, who is recovering from a severe illness, is visiting her. Col. and Mrs. Strong entertained on Friday with a dinner for Mrs. Starke, Major and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Captain Cook, Whaley and Abbott. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe. Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin entertained with dinner Friday for their guests, Miss Daly and Miss Perrin, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Ensign Lee and Strother.

An auction bridge dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Barnes on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach.

Mrs. Corbin was hostess at a bridge luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Chamberlain, Howell, Strong, Paterson, Steger, Coe, Hero, Misses Daly and Perrin. Prizes were won by Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Howell. Capt. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick were guests of Major and Mrs. Chamberlain last week, and many functions were given in their honor. Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker gave a bridge Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Bradley, Chamberlain, Coe, Howell, Steger, Barnes, Corbin, Hagan, Murray, McNeil, Pence, Perry, Masteller, Cole, Maybach and Collins. Mrs. Alston Hamilton poured tea. Mrs. Joseph S. Sweeney is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Corbin. Dr. and Mrs. Vreeland, of Jersey City, were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coward. In their honor Capt. and Mrs. Coward entertained at dinner on Friday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Hase. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. McBride. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rue, of New York, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Coward, have returned to their home. Mrs. Chamberlain was hostess at a bridge luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Embick. Other guests were Mesdames Barnes, Corbin, Hero, Paterson, Hagan and Murray. Miss Rowena Abbott was hostess at a beautiful luncheon in honor of Miss Leonie Berry the day before her marriage. The decorations were pink sweet peas and pink tulip, and the place-cards were hand painted Cupids, holding bags of rice. Other guests were Misses Townsley, Wahl, Fullman, Lola and Nathalie Berry. Hall, Masteller, Margaret, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly. Lieut. and Mrs. Dudley Knox, U.S.N., and Ensign and Mrs. Max B. De Mott are guests of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Knox.

On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Murray gave a very attractive dinner to the Berry-Boyd bridal party, the chief decoration being a huge wedding bell made of white roses hanging over the table. After the post hop on Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry gave a club supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Embick. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Captains Cooke and Abbott and Mr. Billie Jowett, and Miss Rowena Abbott. Major and Mrs. Cole gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Bradley. Saturday Major and Mrs. Chamberlain gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Embick. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Coe, Major and Mrs. Hero and Captain Cooke. On Saturday morning Mrs. Frank Coe was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Embick, other guests being Mesdames Bunker, Pope, Pence, Bradley, Chamberlain, Eldredge, Hase and McBride. Saturday Mrs. McNeil was hostess at a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Summerlin, of Washington, D.C., Mr. Perston, of New York, and Lieutenant Campbell. Mrs. Oscar Leser, of Baltimore, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly, has returned to her home. Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall and children, of Washington, are guests at the Sherwood Inn.

Mrs. J. O. Steger gave a tea Saturday in honor of Mrs. Carolyn Steger, of Washington. All the young people of the garrison were invited. Mrs. Corbin poured tea and Mrs. Hall served ice cream. Mrs. Chamberlain left yesterday for a short trip to Washington. Mrs. Baird is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Avery gave a bridge on Friday for Mesdames Chamberlain, Hanna, Embick, Brinton, Rhoades, John Munroe, Clarke, Maybach, Geere, Turtle, Carpenter, Arthur, Steger, Totten, Behr, Masteller, Whitman, Smith, Baird, Sunderland, Paterson, Herring, Misses Masteller and Pullman. Beautifully embroidered centerpieces were won by Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Maybach, Mrs. Turtle and Mrs. Brinton. Major and Mrs. Herd gave a club supper Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Summerlin, Dr. Whaley, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Pope, Lieutenant Campbell, Captain Abbott, Mr. Massie and Mrs. Heffelfinger. Mrs. Summerlin, of Washington, was hostess at a dinner at the Chamberlain Sunday for Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Adams and Lieutenant Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge entertained with bridge supper on Monday to celebrate the Lieutenant's birthday. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Starke, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Coe and Mrs. McNeil.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 18, 1912.

Mrs. A. C. Christie, wife of Captain Christie, Med. Corps, entertained with a delightful thimble party March 7. The ladies sewed until four o'clock, when the hunt began for the hidden favors, consisting of embroidery scissors, darning and button bags. The hunt caused much merriment. Refreshments were served. Mrs. Alfred C. Thompson and her mother, Mrs. George H. Ferguson, are in New York for a short stay. Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse entertained with bridge March 8. Prizes were won by Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale, Mrs. Henry C. Fisher and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell; others playing were Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Mrs. George I. Gunckel, Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce and Mrs. Charles Billingslea; coming later for tea were Mrs. F. S. Leisenring, Mrs. A. C. Christie, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Samuel Y. Caldwell and Mrs. E. F. Kilbourne.

Col. and Mrs. George H. Dodd entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher and Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce at dinner March 8. Lieut. W. S. Shields, Med. Corps, who has been quite ill, is convalescing. Major Leroy S. Lyon, I.G., from Washington, D.C., who has been making his annual inspection of the post, left Sunday evening.

Mrs. Samuel Y. Caldwell, who has been spending two months with her son, Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, and Mrs. Caldwell, left Friday for her home in Nashville, Tenn. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Kilbourne were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Buck, of Linwood avenue, Sunday. Mrs. George A. Dodd on March 9 entertained the ladies with a novelty party, rare old laces, quilts and embroideries being shown, after which refreshments were served.

Mrs. Kerr, of Dayton, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Guthrie. Miss Starbird, who has been the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, left Tuesday evening for Washington, D.C. Mr. and Mrs. Graham and family are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea.

On Wednesday, March 13, Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd

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gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell and Lieut. Fred T. Cruse. Great preparations are being made for the masquerade dance Thursday evening, March 28.

Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring entertained last Monday evening in honor of St. Patrick with a card party. The party was a success as well as one of the prettiest given this winter. Large bunches of green carnations and amilax formed the table decorations, with tiny green snakes under the similes. The favors were green pigs and heads of Paddy. Prizes were won as follows: Mrs. Dodd, silver tea ball; Mrs. Caldwell, silk hose; Mrs. Joyce, cut glass salt bottle with silver top; Lieutenant Cruse, silver ash tray; Captain Christie, silver lead pencil, and Lieutenant Talbot, leather collar box. Other guests were Colonel Dodd, Col. and Mrs. Shanks, Capt. and Mrs. Billingslea, Miss Starbird, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Lieut. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce, Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot and Lieutenant Cruse.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 20, 1912. Miss Garrard was hostess at a bowling party in the post gymnasium last Wednesday evening, after which a Dutch supper was served at the lunch counter in the post exchange. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, the Misses Hirshinger, Hawkins, Heyl, Anderson, Surles, Ellinger, Lieutenants Surles, Bradford, Shepherd, Graham, Messrs. Minnigerode, McMenamin and Moore. The prizes were given to Mrs. V. S. Foster and Mr. Maurice Moore.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Johnson entertained at two tables of bridge Thursday evening. Major John H. Allen was host at a luncheon on Friday for tea. After luncheon Major Allen took his guests to the drill. Captain Dean was host at a tea Friday to meet Miss Edith Taliaferro, who is taking the leading part in "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm." Friday night Captain Dean gave a double box party at the National Theater in Washington to see Miss Taliaferro, when his guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer, Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Miss Hirshinger, Lieutenants Hopkins, Shepherd, Surles, Bradford and Mr. Keleher. Mr. Keleher is Captain Dean's house guest. Captain Dean entertained at another box party Saturday afternoon for the Misses Floy, Barnhardt, Bernice Smith, Elaine and Lillian Whitside, Master Charles Summerhal, Julian Lindsey and Warren Whitside. The party was chaperoned by Miss Garrard.

Mrs. George Patten, Jr., returned to the post yesterday, having spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ayres, of Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Patten entertained at dinner Saturday before the hop, when his guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Rumbough, Miss Mary Smith and several others. Dr. H. S. Williams spent the week-end in New York. The informal hop Saturday evening was quite well attended. The guests were received by Mrs. F. S. Foltz. Capt. Warren Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett and Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster gave suppers after the hop.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood gave a riding party, followed by a luncheon Sunday. Mrs. Fred Gallup and small daughter have returned from Norfolk, Va. Mr. Hadley Foster, of Texas, is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster. Mrs. Reilly was hostess at bridge Monday afternoon for several tables. Mesdames Wood, Garrard, Johnson, Foltz, Barnhardt and Miss Howard were present.

Lieut. E. F. Graham has been ordered to Fort Riley, Kas., to train horses for the horse show to take place in Stockholm, Sweden, in July. Capt. H. H. Baily leaves to-day for New York, to sail March 26 and spend a month's leave in Panama. Captain Kirkpatrick will take the trip with him.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 20, 1912. The Fort Hancock Minstrel Company attracted two large audiences in the gymnasium on March 12 and 13, which gave a good fund into the treasury of the baseball team for the coming season. The excellent program was received with the hearty encore it justly deserved.

The charity bridge held at Fort Hamilton on the evening of March 14 interested Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Major and Mrs. Rand, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Lieutenants Goodier, Miles, Gray and Bonton, and the district boat carried the passengers up and back. Colonel Babbitt entertained at dinner at the Brick House Major and Mrs. Rand and Capt. and Mrs. Greig.

An interesting game of basketball was played last week between the officers of Sandy Hook Proving Grounds and Fort Hancock, at which the former proved the victors.

Mrs. Frederic H. Smith, of Fort Hamilton, spent Tuesday with friends in the garrison. After a pleasant ten days' visit with Capt. and Mrs. Donavin, Miss Donavin, of Columbus, Ohio, has gone to Brooklyn, N.Y. Captain Hatch entertained at the Brick House last week, Monday, Capt. and Mrs. Mason and Captain Crawford.

The banquet given by a number of medical officers and their wives in honor of Col. John V. Hoff and Mrs. Hoff last Saturday evening in New York city, was symbolic of the hearty good-will and affection felt for them by the twenty diners gathered there to pay them this compliment on the eve of Colonel Hoff's retirement from active service. Much was said in appreciation of Colonel Hoff's active and success-

review. Following the military program, Major O'Ryan, who is an ex-member of Company G, made a few remarks to the officers of the regiment present, in which he pointed out that after a man leaves an organization he usually believes that it was never so good as when he was in it. He stated that this was not so in his case for he considered the 7th was better to-day than when he wore its grey, and that it had improved twenty-five per cent. in physical fitness. Colonel Appleton was among the officers present. The commanders of the three companies reviewed were Capt. Robert Mazet, William J. Underwood and George E. Baldwin. Companies B, Capt. J. R. Stewart, I, Capt. B. Houston, and M, Capt. G. S. Towle, had an equally successful review by Lieut. Col. B. B. McAlpin, an ex-captain of Company I, on March 21.

"Estimating Tactical Situations and Composing Field Orders," by Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., is the title of Bulletin No. 13, dated Feb. 27, 1912, issued by Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, who says: "In this talk by Captain Wise there is a tendency to concentrate upon a method of grasping quickly the main factors of a situation. Based as it is upon Major Morrison's memoranda on the subject and polished by Staff College comparisons, it is worthy of attention by the officers of the state."

The fiftieth anniversary of the 47th N.Y., to be celebrated in the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Friday night, March 29, will be an exceptionally interesting armory function. The guest of honor will be Gen. David E. Austen, retired, a former colonel of the 47th, who will be accompanied by a large staff of officers. The 47th Regiment veterans will play an important part in the coming event, and will join with the regiment in the ceremony of review. Co. D, of the 7th N.Y., Capt. Robert Mazet, which played a prominent part in the organization of the 47th, will be present. A dinner in connection with the celebration will be held on the night of March 30 at the armory, to which a number of prominent officers have been invited.

A review of the 14th N.Y. by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., will be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 20.

The annual review of the 23d N.Y. by its veterans will be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 13.

The annual inspections of the New Hampshire National Guard by Army and state officers are now being made. They will be concluded April 18, with the inspection of Troop A, at Peterboro. To conform as nearly as practicable to both regulations prescribed by the War Department and the Militia law of New Hampshire, examining boards for officers, except medical officers, will be detailed from officers of the active list of the National Guard, one from the medical department and two from the arm or department to which the candidate belongs, if such be available, senior to the candidate.

The 61st games of the 7th N.Y. Athletic Association to be held in the armory, Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, March 30, at 8 o'clock sharp, combine the usual attractive program. There are thirteen track events, five military events and two field events. The events include 93, 300 and 600 yard runs, roller skating races, obstacle races, relay races, tent raising contest, wall scaling contest, and heavy marching race of 352 yards. The regimental band will furnish music during the games.

Col. O. B. Bridgeman, 1st Cav., N.Y., announces that the following special duties are planned for the near future: Inspection and muster will be held on Wednesday evening, April 3. On Saturday evening, April 20, the regiment, except Troops B and D, will be reviewed by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. The review will be in full dress uniform, dismounted, and will be followed by special drills as follows: Evening parade by Troops F, G and C. Squadron drill, mounted. Troops A and E. Melee. Troop G. Rough riding. Troop F. Machine-gun and skirmish drill. Troop C. Also a special drill, the details of which will be announced later. The annual church parade will be held on Sunday, April 21, in full dress uniform, dismounted. The nineteenth annual military games will be held on the ground adjoining the squadron house at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, May 18, 1912, at 2:30 p.m. The games will be held in conjunction with the formal opening of the country house by the Van Cortlandt house committee. The usual parade will undoubtedly be ordered for Memorial Day, May 30. It is practically decided that field maneuvers will be ordered this summer from Aug. 10 to 20, and that this regiment will take part. Troopers will be expected to arrange accordingly. Troops C, H, I, K and M have been formed into a regiment designated as the 2d Cavalry. The letter designation of Troop L is changed to Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Major Wright will command, arrange and supervise the drills of the 1st Squadron. Troop C will, for the purpose of instruction, be included in the 1st Squadron. Major Richmon will supervise the drills of the 3d Squadron in like manner.

Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, 1st Brigade of N.G.N.J., will review the 5th Regiment of Paterson on Thursday night, March 28, in the armory.

Chaplain Charles McCaffrey, of the 1st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., is a firm believer in the establishment of the "canteen" at military posts as a benefit to the enlisted men. He will give a talk on this matter to the members of Co. M, 1st Infantry, at Mohawk on Easter Monday night.

Regulations for the uniform of the United States Army as published in War Department Document No. 405, Dec. 26, 1911, are adopted for the land forces of the National Guard of Washington, with the following exceptions: (a) Special evening dress shall be optional. (b) For each officer below the grade of captain having less than one year's service as an officer, both the special evening dress and full dress shall be optional. (c) In place of the collar insignia "U.S." the distinctive state collar insignia heretofore in use shall be continued.

The camp of instruction for officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be held at Mt. Gretna, June 2 to 7. The Infantry of the 2d Brigade, together with the 2d Squadron of Cavalry and Light Battery C, Field Art., will take part in the joint maneuver camp of the Army and state troops, early in July. The date for the encampment of the division of the N.G.N.J. has not been determined upon, but it is thought that the latter part of July or early part of August may be selected.

The vacancy in the 1st Cavalry, Pa., N.G., caused by the resignation of Major Groome, has been filled by the election of Major John P. Wood, Q.M., 1st Brigade. There was no opposition. The Major was a member of the 2d Troop from its organization in 1898, serving through the several grades, including that of captain. He was appointed major and quartermaster, 1st Brigade, May 11, 1911.

Capt. Dorrance Reynolds, Co. E, 9th Pa., has been elected colonel, vice Miner, commission expired. A complimentary vote for colonel was given Lieutenant Colonel Dewey, who declined the office owing to his business affairs. The new colonel has commanded Company E since May 11, 1908. He is very popular in the regiment and was given the unanimous vote of the company officers. Colonel Reynolds has selected his staff as follows: C. Roscoe Lee, captain and adjutant; William S. McLean, jr., captain and Q.M.; R. B. Espy, captain and commissary; Harry G. Dimon, captain and I.S.A.P.; James M. Farr, captain and chaplain; J. Walter Wilde, Benjamin F. Evans, and Frank M. Foy, first lieutenants and adjutants; George F. Buss, Andrew C. Overpeck and George H. Rheinhart, second lieutenants and quartermasters.

"The trouble which has been brewing between Col. Walter E. Lombard and some of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, Mass. V.M." says the Boston Globe, "exploded March 8, when orders were issued from the adjutant general's office ordering a board of examination to investigate charges of mismanagement and also to examine Colonel Lombard as to his mental and military qualifications. The charges were preferred more than a month ago by Capt. Calvin S. Tilton, of the 3d Company, C.A.C., but were held up, and it is said that Colonel Lombard got impatient and wrote to the adjutant general asking for a court to be appointed to investigate the charges. Within a few days Colonel Lombard has retaliated by preferring charges against Captain Tilton, but of what nature has not been stated. He has been relieved from duty." The detail for the board is: Major Gen. Embury P. Clark, retired; Brig. Gen. Charles K. Darling, retired; Brig. Gen. William A. Peas, jr., commanding 2d Brigade. The board will begin its meetings at the State House on Saturday, March 16.

All organizations of the Connecticut National Guard, excepting sanitary troops, are directed to perform one day's duty on the rifle ranges nearest their respective stations during the month of April or May, 1912, by company.

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23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

In its annual muster by Army and state inspecting officers on the night of March 14, in the armory, the 23d N.Y., shows the largest increase of any of the New York city regiments to date. It paraded 756 officers and men, and had twenty-five absentees. This is eighty-five more officers and men than at the muster of 1911, and the large net gain of eighty-nine members. The regiment at the muster of 1911 had 671 officers and men present and twenty-one absent.

In the inspection the regiment generally made an excellent showing. The armory was also found to be in the most cleanly condition. Company G made an especially fine showing at the muster with 102 officers and men present. The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	17	0	17
Non-Com. Staff.....	11	0	11
Band.....	2	0	2
Company A.....	75	3	78
" B.....	67	1	68
" C.....	83	1	84
" D.....	47	3	50
" E.....	40	2	42
" F.....	38	2	40
" G.....	101	1	102
" H.....	43	1	44
" I.....	64	1	65
" K.....	66	3	69
" L.....	37	3	40
" M.....	65	2	67
Total.....	756	25	881

The officers representing the War Department were Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., U.S.A., and Capt. Laurance Angel, U.S.A. The state inspectors were Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, Edward B. Burch, Nathaniel B. Thurston, Major William A. Turpin and Capt. H. A. Bostwick.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

What with parading as escort to the Irish societies in the parade in New York city on March 16, parading for divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 17, and parading for review by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., on the night of March 19, the 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, had a strenuous time of it.

In the street parade on March 16 the regiment made a splendid appearance and with a large turn out, the companies having fronts of twenty files. When the regiment attended the services in the Cathedral on March 17, the church was crowded to the doors. Cardinal Farley sat on his throne. Mgr. Lavelle sang the vespers. Mgr. Lewis was the master of ceremonies, and the address was delivered by the Rev. W. B. Martin. He took for his theme the works of St. Patrick.

The interior of the drill hall was artistically decorated for the review by General Dyer on March 18 and the annual ball, while the main entrance to the hall was flanked on either side by evergreens and palms. The celebrated 69th Regiment band, under Prof. William Bayne, discoursed a fine program of Irish airs during the military ceremonies, including "Widow

Machree," "The Valley Lay Smiling Before Me," "The Boys of Wexford" and "Garry Owen," which Professor Bayne learned were among General Dyer's favorites. A very large audience was present.

The military ceremonies of the evening, consisting of review and parade, went off in the smoothest possible manner and the regiment made a fine showing. General Dyer was very much impressed with the exhibition, and in the Colonel's room later in the evening, in a short address to the officers, he praised the 69th very highly. Among other things he spoke in the most complimentary terms of the officers and men of the regiment, and said that the command stood for all that was loyal and manly, and that he should have been glad of the honor of wearing its uniform. He said it was no wonder that the regiment held the esteem of the people of the United States.

For the review the regiment was equalized by Adjutant John J. Phelan, into twelve companies of sixteen files each. The formation was in line of masses with Majors Lynch, Duffy and Reville in command of battalions and the regiment under command of Colonel Conley. When General Dyer and staff were escorted into the drill hall by Colonel Conley and staff the band played the "Low Backed Car." The General's staff was composed of Majors Francis L. V. Hoppin, A.G., John R. Hegeaman, O.O., Frank J. Foley, Q.M., Percival E. Nagle, C.S., Oscar Erlandsen, S.O., Edwin A. Strong, Engr., and Capt. C. J. Ahern, aid. All the above officers have passed the board and have been commissioned. The General in his new uniform with cheapeau and the staff in new uniforms were considered a handsome looking body.

The review was followed by regimental parade in line, in which the companies appeared unequalized. Company B, Capt. W. B. Stacom, had the largest turn out, parading thirty-six solid files. This company has done some remarkably good recruiting work within the past year, and Captain Stacom, starting with only forty-three men, now has close on a hundred. Company I Capt. R. A. Nolan, had the second largest turn out, thirty-two files.

In both ceremonies, as noted above, the regiment made a fine showing and the steadiness of the men was particularly noteworthy. Following the parade the colors were dismissed with ceremony, after which there was an enjoyable program of twenty-four dances. The grand march was led by General Dyer, escorting Mrs. Louis D. Conley, wife of the Colonel. Sgt. Major P. S. MacDwyer led the marchers over the various courses.

Among the special guests were Col. Edward Duffy, retired, Col. O. B. Bridgeman, 1st Cav., Lieut. Col. Clarence W. Smith, retired, Col. G. Hurry, Div. Staff, Lieut. F. D. Tausley, 9th Regt., Dr. W. C. Montgomery, 12th Regt., Capt. P. J. Walsh, 22d N.Y., ex-Captain Kennedy, 69th, Lieut. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn, supy., and Chaplain Charles McCaffrey, 1st Regiment of Cobleskill, N.Y., who has the record of being the only chaplain in the state to qualify as a distinguished marksman.

Among the box holders were Col. Louis D. Conley, Judge Morris, Mr. George Ehret, Major P. E. Nagle, Co. F, 69th N.Y., Mr. Bryan G. Hughes, America, Co. I, 69th N.Y., Capt. J. Phelan, Co. L, 69th N.Y., Mr. Joseph F. Flannery, Lieut. C. A. Hickey, Major J. E. Duffy, Co. B, 69th N.Y., Co. H, 69th N.Y., and Capt. John P. Everett.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Col. Louis D. Conley; Capt. John A. Everett, chairman, P. J. Maguire, treasurer, Bernard J. Glynn, secretary, W. J. Costigan and William B. Stacom, Lieut. M. A. Kelley and Q.M. Sgt. M. E. Reidy, chief clerk.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. A. asks: Enlisted Feb. 25, 1890; discharged Feb. 24, 1895, U.S.M.C.; re-enlisted April 27, 1898; discharged Nov. 7, 1898, per muster out of Company 3d M. Vol.; re-enlisted June 29, 1899; discharged June 28, 1902, 19th Inf.; re-enlisted June 29, 1902; discharged Dec. 17, 1904, convene of Government; re-enlisted Dec. 18, 1904; discharged Dec. 17, 1907; re-enlisted Dec. 18, 1907; discharged Dec. 17, 1910; re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1910, and am still serving; what is my enlistment period? Answer: On the passage of new pay law, May 11, 1908, your continuous service from June 29, 1899, to that time was counted and you were allowed one enlistment for each three years of continuous service; that placed you in the third period, where you remained until termination of enlistment, Dec. 17, 1910. You are now in the fourth period.

M. E.—Watch our editorial columns for results of January examinations civilian candidates.

A SOLDIER asks: I served a full enlistment of four years in the U.S. Marine Corps and stayed out seven months and re-enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps. Am I entitled to second period pay? Answer: Yes, as Marine Corps are given the benefit of the Army pay law.

W. W. B.—Address your query to the Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.; also the Civil Service Commission.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) When was tattoo roll-call done away with? (2) I served in the 21st Infantry from Nov. 26, 1890, to Jan. 24, 1891, at Rosebud Indian agency. Am I entitled to an Indian War badge? Answer: (1) The Regulations of 1889 provided for three daily roll-calls, viz., at reveille, retreat and tattoo. The Regulations of 1895 modified this by providing for but two roll-calls, at reveille and retreat, also saying: "Ordinarily there will not be any formation for roll-call at tattoo, but the prescribed signal will be sounded, and fifteen minutes thereafter lights in squad rooms will be extinguished and all loud talking will cease." (2) If you were in an engagement, yes; inquire through the channel.

E. M. K.—We believe the bill you inquire about, providing for increasing the rate of disability pension for loss of one or both eyes is H.R. 1221, introduced last year by Mr. Ansberry.

E. T. H.—See answer to J. F. B.

J. F. B.—Results of January examinations have not yet been announced. Watch our editorial columns.

E. F.—We do not understand what you mean by "can I recover money for said court-martial?" If you were found guilty of the charges, the punishment inflicted was laid upon you according to law. Your reduction in pay unless as a result of the court-martial should not have been made, as the law which readjusted Army pay (May 11, 1908) expressly stipulated that nothing in this act should operate to reduce the pay of those now in the Service. Though the new law made the pay of the Hospital Corps \$18 throughout the first period, you being already in the Service and in your third year should have continued to receive the \$19 prescribed under the old law for the Hospital Corps privates in their third year.

N. P. D.—The President made no appointments to West Point this year. He filled all his vacancies in 1910.

J. E. D. asks: Can a man purchase his discharge with

clothing allowance now due him? I have enough clothing allowance due me for the purchase price, but I want to know will it be necessary for me to produce the money in cash when I apply for my purchase? Answer: Any credit you may have with the Government may be used for the purchase. See Sec. 2 of G.O. 90, War D., 1911.

F. T.—Service in the United States during the Spanish War was not "war service." No war chevrons and no campaign badge due you.

J. T. C. asks: Enlisted July 25, 1908; discharged July 9, 1909, for the benefit of the Service; re-enlisted July 10, 1909; am I entitled to a service stripe or not? Answer: At end of three years' service, continuously or otherwise.

A. W. asks: (1) Does an officer get the extra time for service if he was an enlisted man during the Spanish-American War for retirement? (2) If an officer or enlisted man dies while in the Service (active or retired list), does his mother or wife get a pension, and how much? Answer: (1) Full time for service as volunteer officer or as enlisted man, but not double time, in computing for longevity or retirement of officer. (2) Death on the active list gives six months' pay to widow or beneficiary previously designated. Pension is payable to widow of either active or retired soldier if death was a result of service, or if the soldier had ninety days' Civil War service and leaves a widow who shall have married the soldier prior to June 27, 1890.

L. V. asks: Is there any ruling which says that a post non-commissioned staff officer, recently appointed, cannot remove from quarters a junior, in a lower grade, who is also entitled to and occupying quarters? A post non-commissioned staff officer, appointed December, 1911, and assigned to duty at post, and later another post non-commissioned staff officer is ordered to duty at the same post, who is the junior, who has first preference of quarters? The case is this: There are several regimental non-commissioned staff officers here occupying quarters who are in a lower grade than mine. Can any of these non-commissioned officers be removed by me? Answer: Rank is determined by A.R. 7 to 12; assignment of quarters by A.R. 1040 to 1051. Quarters are assigned by the Q.M., under direction of the C.O. Read particularly A.R. 1042 as to officers selecting quarters occupied by a junior. Selection and taking possession are two different matters. You must abide by the decision of the officers authorized to make the assignments.

P. J. W. asks: (1) How is an appointment as second lieutenant in the Army from civil life obtained? (2) What examination is required after receiving such appointment? Answer: (1) By designation of the President after application to the War Department for privilege of taking the competitive examination. Designations for remaining vacancies are made after graduates from West Point have been assigned in July of each year and examinations are held in January following. Write to War Department for circular. (2) After the physical examination, a mental examination in grammar, mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, geography, history, Constitution, Army Regulations and Drill Regulations of either Cavalry, Field Artillery or Infantry, as the candidate may elect.

P. T.—Regarding vacancies and examinations in the grade of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps, inquire through the channel.

SALVADOR.—Your questions concerning Mexico are too hypothetical to make it profitable to answer them if it were possible to do so.

G. Z.—We can only advise patience and a re-inquiry after thirty days regarding your pay check, supposed to be lost.

If the amount is over \$50, a duplicate could not be issued under six months; if for a smaller amount, within thirty days. If the strayed letter does not soon materialize the paymaster will send you the proper papers to fill out to secure a duplicate check, on your application for same.

E. J. T.—The campaign badges are issued to officers and men of the Army (now entitled to wear the uniform) who were in the military service Jan. 11, 1905, or at any time thereafter provided the soldier had the campaign service prescribed in G.O. 129, 1908. If you are now a soldier of the U.S. apply through the channel. Your service in the Philippines October, 1898-Feb. 4, 1901, should entitle you to the Philippine badge.

C. E. O.—In the case of lost discharge, address the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., for a certificate, which is issued in place of the lost discharge paper.

EVERETT.—There was no bill passed by the last Congress for retirement of Philippine Scout officers. A bill introduced last week was printed on page 898, our issue of March 16.

X. Y. Z. asks: I enlisted in the 41st U.S.V. on Sept. 29, 1899, and was honorably discharged July 3, 1901; I re-enlisted in the 27th Infantry July 19, 1909; should I be receiving pay for second enlistment period? Answer: No; your short term in Volunteers does not count as an enlistment period.

X. X. X. asks: (1) What constitutes double time in computing time toward retirement? (2) State amount of time that is allowable going to and returning from foreign service. (3) How much of the time from April 23, 1898, to April 11, 1899 (Spanish-American War) counts as double time if in the Service, but not on foreign service? If on foreign service how much of this time counts double? Answer: (1) Full information is given in A.R. 134. (2) None. (3) Only time on foreign service counts double.

INTERPRETATIONS INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

1911.

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T. T. D. asks: (1) Will you kindly interpret Par. 270, D.R., for me? According to the phraseology in the book and my idea of front as applying to a column of squads, I would say that the adjutant takes post six paces in front of where the leading guide halts, facing said guide, and therefore looking straight down the flank of the column on the side on the guide. If it means, as I think it does, that the adjutant is six paces from the flank of the column when formed, and six paces from the leading guide, I would like to know it. (2) Par. 265.—In one place the new drill regulations states that no guides are posted in battalion drill. In Par. 265 it states, "The battalion being in line and unless otherwise prescribed at the captain's command 'Dress,' to guide on the flank away from the point of rest," does so and so. Please give me an example or examples when this is used? Answer: (1) Adjutant is six paces in front of where leading guide will halt. He is not six paces from the flank. Being mounted he can overlook the troops and observe the formation. (2) The guides do not precede their companies on the line. The battalion is halted on the line indicated by the battalion adjutant, or at any point desired by the major, when the companies are to be dressed the captain of the first company takes position where the right of his company is to rest and the left guide of the first company, with his piece at right shoulder, leaves the ranks and halts facing to the front at the point indicated. This guide casts his head and eyes to the right and moves to the right or left only; that is, he moves along the line upon which he is established so as to find himself in his proper position at the command "front."

W. H. S. asks: In reference to the execution of Par. 194, do the files which halt come to the order of arms as provided by the seventh rule in Par. 75? If not what rule governs this movement? Answer: Attention is invited to Par. 197 and 198, I.D.R. Practically the only occasions when the movements are executed are upon entering houses, railroad stations, crossing narrow bridges, footpaths, etc.; in all such cases pieces are usually carried at trail arms. Would rule that as the command "Halt" is not given if pieces are at right shoulder they remain there; this decision would be justified by the second section of Par. 4.

T. L. K. asks: When does the right guide move? At the preparatory command or at the command of execution? Answer: At the command of execution the right guide takes his post promptly and then takes four short steps. See second section of Par. 22.

INQUISITIVE asks: (1) A detachment of the Hospital Corps standing inspection and muster on the last day of the month, equipped with Hospital Corps knife and pouch, had one private who was not equipped and who stood in the file closers' rank. The mustering officer called his name, the private answered and immediately left his position and marched in front of the detachment, passing the mustering officer and saluting him at the same time, then went to his quarters. Is it proper for him to leave the rank, or hold his position in the file closers' rank? (2) Is the Hospital Corps knife considered an arm, the same as a rifle is in the line? Answer: (1) It is not proper to leave the ranks without permission from the commanding officer; perhaps in this case the man was obeying orders. (2) No.

W. E. O. asks: (1) Par. 93, I.D.R., page 30, when drilling in line, and by command, would the men turn their heads toward the officer giving this command? (2) Would your answer to the above also cover Par. 58? (3) Par. 206, if at a halt, please give the commands of the corporals in deploying and assembling. Answer: (1) They should be instructed to do so. (2) Yes. (3) Base squad: As skirmishers. Other squads: By the right (or left) flank; then: as skirmishers. See Par. 200 and 204, I.D.R.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., March 12, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane entertained Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne and Lieut. and Mrs. Louis R. Dougherty at an attractive dinner Tuesday. Asst. Naval Constr. George C. Westervelt, U.S.N., has been visiting his brother, Capt. W. I. Westervelt. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood gave a pretty dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins, Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. John B. W. Corey, Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason, Captains Bryson and Wheeler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Miner entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk and Miss Gottschalk at dinner on Wednesday. A beautiful dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Louis R. Dougherty, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Prince, Lieut. and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Miner.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. Fred A. Prince Tuesday afternoon; Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr won the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason entertained the Regimental Bridge Club Thursday evening; Capt. and Mrs. Browne won first prize, Capt. and Mrs. Mason second. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood gave a chafing-dish supper Sunday for Miss Gottschalk, Miss Starbird, Capt. Norton Wood and Lieutenant Bailey. Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott gave a supper on Sunday for Miss Osborne, Lieutenants Maul and Hatch. An enjoyable dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Miner on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Wood and Miss Starbird.

Mrs. Yule has recently joined Capt. Edgar Yule at Sill. A pretty birthday party was given by Mrs. David L. Stone for her youngest daughter Margaret on Thursday. Fourteen of the post children were present and games were played. On Wednesday a farewell supper for Miss Starbird was given by Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird. All the officers and ladies of the post were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane gave an attractive dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk, Miss Gottschalk, Lieutenants Bailey, Maul and Hatch. A big dance was given by the officers and ladies. A beautifully appointed dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Prince, Miss Osmer, Miss Starbird, Captains Green and Westervelt. A very pretty ceremony took place at the home of Lieut.

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and Mrs. Ralph McT. Pennell on Friday afternoon, when their infant daughter Norma was christened. Captain Westervelt was godfather. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Prince entertained at an enjoyable hop supper on Friday for Misses Oliver, Osborne, Gottschalk and Starbird. Lieutenants Olyphant, Maul, Hatch, Bailey and Martin, Miss Starbird, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, left for Washington on Saturday.

On Tuesday Mrs. William S. Wood entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club, and the prize was won by Mrs. Wood. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Osborne entertained the Regimental Bridge Club on Thursday. A tea strainer was won by Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne and grape scissors by Major and Mrs. Parr.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 17, 1912.

Capt. Moor N. Falls left Tuesday for Hot Springs, Ark. Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely entertained Tuesday at a theater party at the Metropolitan, St. Paul, followed by supper at Carlin's for Miss Sponsler, of Harrisburg, Pa., the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. Major and Mrs. Edward F. Geddings entertained Tuesday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived at the garrison Tuesday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes.

Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly leaves Friday for Washington, D.C., to spend two months with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained Saturday at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James on Sunday gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Willis. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall were honor guests Sunday at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Clark, Portland avenue, St. Paul. Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Cavalry garrison, entertained last evening at a St. Patrick's dinner party for twelve.

Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Willis entertained Wednesday evening at three tables of bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McLellan are entertaining this evening at a Sunday supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe entertained Friday at dinner in honor of their house guest, Miss Sponsler. Covers were placed for eight. Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones on Thursday gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Clark, of St. Paul. Mrs. George W. Wallace, Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly and Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds.

Miss Phoebe Jewell, of Wabash, Minn., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Waver on Thursday gave a St. Patrick's dinner for Miss Sponsler, of Harrisburg, Pa. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Willis and Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely. Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little entertained Wednesday at a theater party at the Metropolitan, Minneapolis, in honor of their guest, Miss Jewell, of Wabash, Minn. Mrs. Allen M. Smith entertained Thursday afternoon for the Thursday Card Club. Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little are entertaining this evening at supper for six guests. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained informally at dinner Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little on Sunday gave a supper for Miss Jewell, Miss Bowen, of Georgia, Miss Field, of Porto Rico, and Mr. Jewell, of Wabash. Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose entertained Friday evening at bridge. Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Monday afternoon for the Sewing Club. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith on Tuesday afternoon gave an auction bridge in honor of Miss Simpson, of Louisville, Ky., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe entertained Sunday at supper for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron and Miss Sponsler. Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Thursday at dinner for Col. Edward Plummer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Miss Drew, Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose, Major Ketcham, Captains Jewell, Hancock, Wesson, Canfield, Buck, Somers and Rose, Lieuts. T. J. Smith, Delano, Pergo and Ahern.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1912.

Lieut. Elliot Caziaro has reported for duty at this post, where he will await the arrival of the 18th Infantry from Alaska. Capt. C. B. Clarke has been granted a two months' leave, during which time Capt. John B. Murphy will act as commissary.

The 1st Cavalry is holding its annual small-arms target practice at Fort Barry. Prior to departing for the range, the troops moved into the new concrete squadron barracks, which is one of the finest on the coast. A number of the Cavalry officers have moved down into quarters near the Alameda. Captain Short and family are occupying No. 92, vacated by Captain Platt, who has gone to the East Cantonment; Captain Connolly and family have moved into the quarters at Fort Winfield Scott, vacated by Capt. Myron Crissy; Major and Mrs. Hughes, 1st Cav., are expecting to occupy the Connolly set; Chaplain Gavitt has No. 102 assigned to him; Capt. and Mrs. Tasker have moved into Captain Short's former quarters in the West Cantonment, Capt. and Mrs. Powell taking those vacated by the Taskers, No. 13, near the post hospital, and Major and Mrs. W. H. Brooks, from Angel Island, will occupy No. 94, formerly the Powells' quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. P. A. Murphy are home from a visit to Captain Murphy's father, Lieut. Col. John Murphy, retired, Portland, Ore. Miss Muir, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Grimes, has returned to her home in Springfield, Ill., where her father, Major Muir, 23d Inf., is stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis D. Pepin are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter, Marie Jeanette, at the General Hospital, Sunday, Feb. 24. Capt. George M. Grimes is at home convalescing, after several weeks' treatment at the General Hospital. Capt. H. Threlkeld, still a patient there, continues to improve. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Worthington, who were married

at the Presidio of Monterey, Feb. 19, are occupying quarters on Infantry Terrace. Mrs. Worthington was Miss Aileen Therese Martin, daughter of Mrs. James Martin, of East Orange, N.J. Captain Worthington, who is from Arkansas, was an honor graduate of the Army Medical School, class of 1908.

At the meeting of the Five Hundred Club at Mrs. O'Neil's Tuesday, Feb. 20, Mrs. Powell won a cut glass nappy, and Miss Troup a comfort. Tuesday, March 5, Mrs. Welsh was hostess to the club, the prizes, silk hose, being won by Mrs. Van Vliet and Miss Troup. Mrs. H. H. Sheen, of Alcatraz, entertained informally Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21, for the Misses Van Vliet, Frier, Bevans, Aimes, Prescott, Ayres. Captain Furnival, Lieutenants Cooke, Hunter and others. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Morse gave a jolly bridge party Thursday evening, Feb. 22. Mrs. Von Schrader won a cut glass vase, and Captain Freeman a silver match box. Among those present were Colonel Glennan, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Brooke, Capt. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Capt. and Mrs. Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Tasker, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers, Dr. Rucker, and Capt. and Mrs. Freeman.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Rees gave a most delightful boating party for their daughter, Miss Dorothy, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24. Luncheon was served on board the Alexander, and the afternoon was spent in sailing on the waters of the inner bays. Among the guests were the Misses Van Vliet, Frier, Bevans, Elizabeth Waterman, Prescott, Woolsey, Stockdale and the Misses Rees and Major Bottoms, Captain Furnival, Lieutenants Lee, Cooke, Wilson, Ellis, Leyer and Messrs. Goldsborough and Van Vliet.

A bridge was given by Mrs. Whitman Friday, Feb. 23. A lovely silver jewel box was won by Mrs. Potter and a silver picture frame by Mrs. Hampton. Others present were Mesdames Finley, Frick, Davis, Hughes, Knowlton, Connolly, Wheeler, Johnson, McCaskey and Miss Seely. Major and Mrs. James Frier, 2976 Pacific avenue, gave a dinner for their daughter, Miss Lois, preceding the hop Feb. 28, at which their guests were Misses Rees, Prescott and Van Vliet, Captain Furnival, Lieutenants Cooke and Ellis and Mr. Van Vliet. On March 2, a riding party to Muir Woods was chaperoned by Col. and Mrs. Rees. Composing it were the Misses Van Vliet, Frier, Rees, Prescott and Bevans and Major Bottoms, Captain Furnival, Lieutenant Ellis and Mr. Van Vliet. The party, with their horses, went across to Sausalito on the ferry and from there rode to the woods, had lunch at Muir Inn, and spent a delightful day.

Major and Mrs. Frier entertained at dinner Sunday, March 3, Col. and Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Chamberlain and Captain McBride. Mrs. McClure gave a bridge tea this afternoon in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles W. McClure. Mrs. Potter won a cut glass comport, Mrs. Frier a bridge set, Mrs. Davis a work bag as a consolation prize, and the guest of honor received a dainty handkerchief. Others present were Mesdames Finley, Frick, Bennett, Hampton, Roger, Brooke, Knowlton, O'Neil, Bond, Carleton, Welsh, Johnson, Brooke, Sloan, Bennett, Von Schrader, Parker, Anding and Miss Troup.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., March 18, 1912.

Dr. Hiram Phillips returned to Fort Andrews Tuesday from a four months' leave. Dr. Eckels, who took Dr. Phillips' place while he was on leave, left with Mrs. Eckels on Thursday for Fort McKinley, Maine. Mrs. Thomas Ridgway entertained at luncheon Thursday of last week for Mesdames Bartlett, Buck, Sievers, Willett and Lyon. After luncheon Mrs. Bartlett won the prize, a silver picture frame. Col. and Mrs. Walke entertained informally at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, Miss Walke and Dr. Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble have arrived at Fort Warren. On Thursday night the wives of the officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard gave a hop in the armory, which was greatly enjoyed by the Army people who went up for it. Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Butler received. Present from the harbor posts were Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Miss Walke, Miss Walsh, Dr. Phillips, Captain Wiggin, Lieutenants Pergo, Goolrick, Watts, Dennis, Cannon, Roth, Walsh, and Mr. Marshall. Miss Siebert, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup for several weeks, left Fort Strong on Friday for her home in Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Gordon, of West Point, spent the week-end with Col. and Mrs. Adam Slaker, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Sievers, of Fort Warren, gave a bridge luncheon Friday for Mrs. Richardson, of Chicago, Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. King, the Misses Dow and Miss Nelchen Sievers. Mrs. Ridgway gave an informal dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Walke and Dr. Phillips. Later in the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Willett entertained at bridge for Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Walke and Dr. Phillips.

Dr. Charles Donlan, of the Long Island Institution, was host at a large dinner party on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Miss Walke, Miss Donlan, Dr. Hall, Lieutenants Watts, Roth and Walsh, and Chaplain Kunnecke. The annual dinner celebrating the founding of the U.S. Military Academy took place Saturday, March 16, 1912, at the University Club on Beacon street. There were present thirty or more men who had graduated from or spent one or more years at West Point. The dinner was a great success in every way and the various speeches much enjoyed. Colonel Gordon came on especially from West Point to give an outline of the conditions at the Academy as they exist to-day. Attending were General Darling, toastmaster; Gen. Philip Reed, Gen. Morris Schaff, General Wheeler of the old 1st Artillery, General Russell, General Livermore, General Mansfield, Colonel Gordon, Colonels Slaker, Ridgway, Cruse, Major Ketcham, Captains Jewell, Hancock, Wesson, Canfield, Buck, Somers and Rose, Lieuts. T. J. Smith, Delano, Pergo and Ahern.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., March 12, 1912.

The 12th Infantry has been at the Presidio of Monterey about one month and the officers and their families are gradually getting settled. The household effects that were stored in the East have not yet arrived, but when that freight gets in there will be general rejoicing, and once again all will be entirely settled, and comfortably so, in the United States.

Mrs. Bowen and daughter, Miss Gladys, have joined Colonel Bowen. Mrs. and Miss Bowen are both improving in health since their arrival here. Their friends were glad to welcome them back to the regiment. Mrs. Knabenshue and son and small daughter were here to welcome Captain Knabenshue upon his arrival. Mrs. Knabenshue's mother and father are guests at the Knabenshue home. Mrs. Jackson and baby girl and Mrs. Jackson's mother were also here to welcome Captain Jackson. Mrs. Mudgett, wife of Lieutenant Mudgett, has her mother with her and hopes to have her remain several months. Mrs. Walker, mother of Lieutenant Walker, is visiting at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. Kitts, aunt of Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, and her little daughter, Julia Kitts, have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey. They have left for Fort D. A. Russell to join Captain Kitts at his new station. Mrs. Pierce, mother of Mrs. Fletcher, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher. Miss Taylor, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor for two and one-half years in the Philippines, has gone to her home in Michigan. Miss Taylor's engagement to Lieutenant Hoey, 12th Inf., was announced at Fort William McKinley. Lieutenant Hoey has good health. Looks as if we had a farmer in the regiment. Good luck to him. The chickens are not of the "Wah Who" variety.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 18, 1912.

Major John L. Hartman, 4th Cav., detailed for duty in the Q.M. Dept., is packing up his household effects.

The squadron of the 4th Cavalry, in command of Major John L. Hartman, went up the river the first of the week on a practice march. Capt. R. R. Ramon and Lieuts. Max Garber and Dean Halford, of the 22d Infantry, represented one of the baseball teams which will enter the league for the season at the meeting held by baseball enthusiasts in El Paso this week.

Mrs. William Clark is confined to the house with an attack of tonsillitis. A detachment of the 4th Cavalry was called to the El Paso Smelter the other night to protect the plant from marauders in the neighborhood. The munitions of warfare consigned to the Red Flag rebels in Juarez, Mexico, held up by order of Col. E. Z. Stever, 4th Cav., in command of the border forces, have not yet been released as no instructions have been received to date from either the War or Treasury Departments. Relief is felt in El Paso that Governor Colquitt, of Texas, has decided to place Militia along the border to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico due to President Taft's decision that the smuggling must be stopped by the customs officers, which, with the present force of men, would



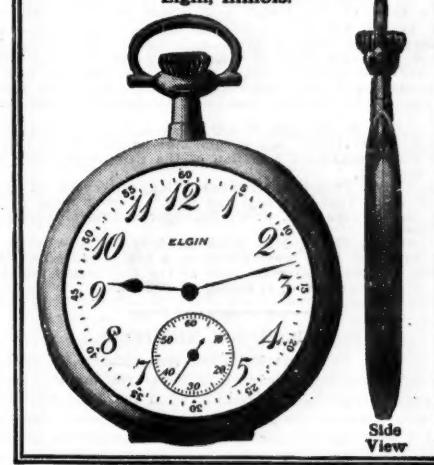
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Elgin, Illinois.



time after their arrival. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson and Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller had a pleasant trip to San Francisco for a few days recently in Mrs. Fuller's auto. Lieutenant Mudgett recently purchased an auto, as did also Captain Hutton. Lieutenant Nalle's auto has arrived and all are enjoying the surrounding country in their new cars.

Lieutenant Everts, recently transferred from the 8th to the 12th Infantry, is located here with his mother. Captain Jordan recently arrived here from the East. He returned to the United States via Europe and reports a pleasant trip. Lieutenant Fullam, Cavalry, recently transferred to the 12th Infantry, and his wife are comfortably settled here. Mrs. Barth, wife of Colonel Barth, is still at the home of her mother, Mrs. Bittman, who is ill in Leavenworth. The Colonel hopes to have Mrs. Barth and her mother join him here later.

Lieutenant Greaves has returned from a short leave and expects his mother and sister from New York to join him here in the near future. Mrs. Fuller was suddenly called to New York state, March 11, on account of the serious illness of her mother. Her little daughter, Elizabeth, who was ill here, is with Mrs. McCaskey. Mrs. Fuller hopes to be able to bring her mother back with her later on.

Mrs. Hoop, wife of Lieutenant Hoop, 12th Inf., has returned from a visit to her brother in San Francisco. Lieutenant Hoop is expected here from the Philippines in a month or two. Capt. and Mrs. Wickham, returning to the United States, via Europe, are expected here shortly. Capt. and Mrs. Hutton spent a few days in San Francisco recently.

Major Rose joined the regiment here and expects Mrs. Rose from Virginia within a couple of months. Mrs. McNamara, wife of Lieutenant McNamara, is visiting relatives in San Francisco. Lieutenants Taylor, White and Nalle have purchased horses. Lieutenant White also has a garden, chickens, and a dog—all acquired the first two weeks of his stay here. Looks as if we had a farmer in the regiment. Good luck to him. The chickens are not of the "Wah Who" variety.

FORT BLISS.

Major John L. Hartman, 4th Cav., detailed for duty in the Q.M. Dept., is packing up his household effects.

The squadron of the 4th Cavalry, in command of Major John L. Hartman, went up the river the first of the week on a practice march. Capt. R. R. Ramon and Lieuts. Max Garber and Dean Halford, of the 22d Infantry, represented one of the baseball teams which will enter the league for the season at the meeting held by baseball enthusiasts in El Paso this week.

Mrs. William Clark is confined to the house with an attack of tonsillitis. A detachment of the 4th Cavalry was called to the El Paso Smelter the other night to protect the plant from marauders in the neighborhood. The munitions of warfare consigned to the Red Flag rebels in Juarez, Mexico, held up by order of Col. E. Z. Stever, 4th Cav., in command of the border forces, have not yet been released as no instructions have been received to date from either the War or Treasury Departments. Relief is felt in El Paso that Governor Colquitt, of Texas, has decided to place Militia along the border to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico due to President Taft's decision that the smuggling must be stopped by the customs officers, which, with the present force of men, would

The Hose for Army and Navy Men

You men—who are on your feet day in and day out and want hose for comfort and service combined—should wear "Holeproof" the original guaranteed hose.

They are soft, light and attractive and a box of six pairs are guaranteed free from holes for six months.

As there are so many guaranteed hose on the market—imitating "Holeproof"—be sure the "Holeproof" mark is on the toe.

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The 25-cent "Holeproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercerized, with a silky finish, \$8.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeproof," pure silk socks, \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months.

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Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

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193

be an absolute impossibility and means that the customs officers would be ruthlessly picked off by the rebels.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 15, 1912.

Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., had an unpleasant experience at the Curtiss aviation camp yesterday, when making an ascent in an aeroplane. He was about sixty feet in the air when his machine was sent sidewise by a sudden puff of wind, and fell to the ground. When it struck he was thrown clear of the plane and landed heavily, sustaining severe bruises, but no bones were broken. His escape was considered little short of miraculous. Glenn H. Curtiss has received an order from the Russian government for three more hydro-aeroplanes. Some months ago one was sold to the Russians and its demonstration by Aviator Hugh Robinson was so satisfactory that the second order has been sent in.

Lieut. Carl E. Nichols, N.G.C., was host at a banquet at the U.S. Grant Hotel last evening, his guests being officers of the newly organized battalion of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy.

Mrs. G. W. Pursell entertained Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. John Vance Cheney, the poet. Among those at the bridge tables were Mrs. J. G. Ballinger and Mrs. Arthur T. Ballantine.

Mrs. Chaffee Grant, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. William R. Maize and Mrs. Macy were guests at a bridge luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. Walter O. Poor at the U.S. Grant Hotel in honor of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Brien, of Boston.

FORT ROBINSON MINSTRELS.

Fort Robinson, Neb., March 12, 1912.

Persistent rumors of our early departure for the border were partly forgotten last evening when the Jolly Five Minstrels played before the largest house ever seen at this post. It was a most appreciative audience and continuous applause greeted every act. The music was exceptionally good and much credit is due Mr. John H. Scully, the musical director, who was untiring in his efforts to score a success.

Mr. Craft, of Troop G, in his selection, "I'm Going Back to 'Frisco Town" and in the sketch entitled "Cohan's Divorce," was a tremendous hit. Mrs. Bessie Malone, daintily attired in pink, the color scheme of the evening, rendered "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," which received well deserved applause. McDonald and Cobb, eccentric dancers, were very entertaining. Most astonishing feats were introduced when Wilson and Oppenheimer performed sensational and hair-raising acrobatic stunts. "Oshkosh for Next Week," a sketch full of actor reminiscences, in which Fee, Blake, Collins and Nowakowski assumed parts, was the most laughable farce ever produced here. They were especially good in their song selections.

Arrangements are being made to hold performances in Crawford and elsewhere in the near future.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 18, 1912.

The seven Russells, professional minstrel performers, appeared in Fort Sheridan Theater Thursday night to a good house. Konouse, the conjurer, exhibited Hindu cabinet tricks and Edward Dunkhorst, the 450-pound humorist, amused with many jokes concerning the trials of fat men. The four Williams appeared in a fancy cyclist number.

Athletic Officer Boughton and Recreation Officer Rice are planning for another athletic meet to be held in the gymnasium, under the direction of Colonel Getty. In the weekly concert given by the 27th Infantry band, directed by G. Savoca, the following numbers were played: March, "Alla Turka," Mozart; overture, "Sounds from the Sunny South," Isenman; waltz, "Italian Nights," Tobani; grand fantasia, "Reminiscences of Scotland," Godfrey; selection, "Little Harry Jones," Cohan; characteristic, "A Slippery Place," Hacker.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 19, 1912.

The Officers' Club was the scene last Friday of a very successful leap year hop, the guests being received by Col. and Mrs. Getty, Capt. and Mrs. Moore. Supper was served downstairs after the dancing. Outside guests included the Misses Van Riper, Bannister, Foltz, Messrs. Williams, Wallace, Brand, from Highland Park, Miss Stella Duncan, from Evanston, Miss Hogan, from Chicago, Lieutenant Reinhardt, from Fort Wayne, house guests of Major and Mrs. Clark. Preceding the hop a dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Clark for Miss Hogan and Lieutenant Reinhardt. Other guests invited were Miss Getty, Miss Bishop, Captain Paine, Lieutenant Hofmann and Mr. John J. Marshall, of Highland Park. Lieutenant Reinhardt left Sunday for his station at Fort Wayne, Detroit.

On Monday last Capt. and Mrs. Moore gave a pretty dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson, of Georgia, asking Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, Col. and Mrs. Getty, Major and Mrs. Clark. The Hankinsons, guests of Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, left on Thursday for their home in Augusta. Capt. and Mrs. McNamee were hosts at a progressive dinner on Saturday for a number of Highland Park teachers. The guests included were the Misses Witt, Bannister, Toland, Bliss, Stevens, Canovan and Mr. Staling. Others were Lieutenant Going and Lanza, Dr. Gratzman, Dr. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sloper Jones, of Chicago, who remained over the week-end.

The Ladies' Card Club was entertained on Thursday last

by Mrs. Bernheim. Gen. Francis Moore, father of Mrs. Tillman, has been at home a week and is convalescing rapidly from an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. and Miss Blanchard, his mother and sister, left on Wednesday for their home in St. Louis. Miss Flanagan also returned to St. Louis after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Casper W. Cole. Lieut. Manfred Lanza is back after several months leave spent in the East. Mrs. B. J. Tillman gave a large luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Jane Goldman, from Fort Robinson, Neb.

CAMP MCGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Feb. 1, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Norvell and Capt. and Mrs. Saxton have arrived from the States. Dr. Magee came in to take Dr. Frank's place. Dr. and Mrs. Magee have as houses guest, Miss Penrose, sister of Dr. Penrose, M.R.C.

The tournament for December of the Friday Morning Bridge Club ended Jan. 12. The prizes for the month were won by Mrs. Van Natta and Mrs. Sirmyer. Mrs. Swift entertained with a delightful bridge luncheon on Jan. 13 for Mesdames Kingsbury, Carson, Sherburne, Rethorst, Holliday, Sayles, and Miss Ethel Carson. Master Clayborne Latrobe celebrated his ninth birthday on Jan. 9 with a "stag" dinner at six o'clock. Enjoying the occasion were Master Tommy Sherburne, Master Buck Sirmyer, Master Laurence Carson, Mrs. Corbusier and Mary Stuart Latrobe.

Mrs. Donaldson entertained at dinner and bridge on Jan. 10 for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Captain Sweeny, Captain Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins and Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta gave a farewell dinner for Captain Elliot on Jan. 11. Others invited were Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer and Miss Clara Kingsbury. Lieut. and Mrs. McCain also gave a dinner for Captain Elliot on Jan. 12. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier, Misses Clara and Katherine Swift, Lieutenants Hardy and Hicks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cox gave a dinner on Jan. 12 for Capt. and Mrs. Bigelow, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Davis, from Fort McKinley, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. White. Captain Watson, Lieutenants Powers and Collins gave a dinner on Jan. 14 for Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Edmunds.

Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer gave a dinner previous to the hop on Jan. 13, for Misses Clara and Katherine Swift, Lieutenants Hicks and Hardy. On Tuesday, Jan. 16, Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Bratton, Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Miss Kingsbury and Captain King. After dinner the party attended the "baile" in the Government building in Batangas. Miss Dodds, of Manila, was the guest of Miss Edmunds for several days during the month. Lieut. and Mrs. Edmunds entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Dodds on Jan. 17. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. White and Captain King. Capt. and Mrs. Bigelow gave a dinner on Jan. 18 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Swift, Major and Mrs. Bratton, Captains Sweeny and King, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins also entertained at dinner on Jan. 18 for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieut. J. L. Collins and Miss Kingsbury.

Misses Clara and Katherine Swift had as dinner guests on Jan. 18 Miss Dodds, Miss Edmunds, Captain Watson, Lieutenants Powers, Collins and Edmunds. Lieut. and Mrs. Sweet, Dr. and Mrs. Magee, Capt. and Mrs. Sayles, Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst, Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieutenant Powers and Captain Sweeny, Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury entertained at dinner on Jan. 19 for Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieut. J. L. Collins and Miss Kingsbury.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta gave a dinner on Jan. 17 for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Swift, Major and Mrs. Donaldson and Capt. and Mrs. Sayles. The cotillion given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Swift on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, was a most enjoyable affair. The dance hall was artistically decorated with the different flags of the Service, and lighted with Japanese and Jolo lanterns. Mesdames Littell, Bratton, Magee and Polk presided at the favor tables and Capt. Sirmyer led the cotillion. Delicious refreshments were served at midnight. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Littell, Miss Littell, Miss Booth, Mr. Merritt Swift and Lieut. J. A. Ware, S.C., who motored down from Manila, returning Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer entertained at dinner, previous to the cotillion, in honor of Miss Gladys Booth, Miss Clara Kingsbury, Mr. Merritt Swift and Lieutenant Hardy.

Major and Mrs. Bratton had as dinner guests on Saturday, Dr. and Mrs. Magee, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta, Miss Penrose and Captain King. Miss Clara Kingsbury gave a delightful dinner for Miss Dodds on Tuesday, Jan. 23. Others present were Miss Edmunds, Misses Clara and Katherine Swift, Lieutenants Hicks, Hardy and Collins. Capt. and Mrs. Bigelow entertained at dinner on Jan. 23 for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Sayles, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Captain McNally and Lieutenant Powers.

Major and Mrs. Bratton gave a dinner on Jan. 24 for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Major and Mrs. Donaldson and Capt. and Mrs. Sayles. The cotillion given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Swift on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, was a most enjoyable affair. The dance hall was artistically decorated with the different flags of the Service, and lighted with Japanese and Jolo lanterns. Mesdames Littell, Bratton, Magee and Polk presided at the favor tables and Capt. Sirmyer led the cotillion. Delicious refreshments were served at midnight. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Littell, Miss Littell, Miss Booth, Mr. Merritt Swift and Lieut. J. A. Ware, S.C., who motored down from Manila, returning Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer entertained at dinner, previous to the cotillion, in honor of Miss Gladys Booth, Miss Clara Kingsbury, Mr. Merritt Swift and Lieutenant Hardy.

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Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham.
At Olongapo, P.I.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Nanking, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. Cruising in the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. Cruising in the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising in the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. At Wuchau, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Swatow, China.
PISCATAQUA. Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

Auxiliaries.

RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.
ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. Whitney L. Eisler, master. At Taku, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Pridgeaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter D. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS, Btsn. William J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARTHUR (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Chefoo, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. In Cariaco Gulf, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. on April 8.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Denver has been ordered placed in first reserve.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Burns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

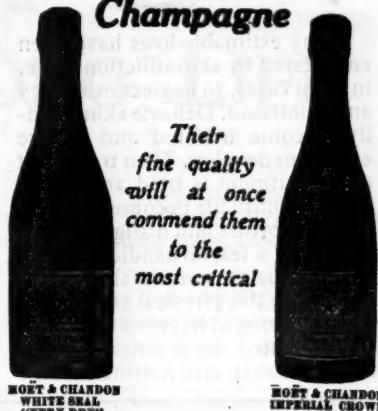
NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, mas-

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Their
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NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

ter. Sailed March 15 from San Pedro, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRairie (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Gravesend, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. Sailed March 13 from Hampton Roads, Va. for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESEVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. Placed in reserve March 16 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Leary. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. Sailed March 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla.

Eighth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Ninth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander. Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In

Lives Embittered By Skin Troubles

Many estimable lives have been embittered by skin afflictions, due, in most cases, to neglect in infancy and childhood. Delicate skins readily become irritated and severe eruptions develop. Then treatment after treatment is tried and found wanting until life becomes a nightmare of torture and disfigurement, imposing a fearful handicap in the race for business or social advancement. Yet this physical and mental suffering might have been avoided or mitigated by a timely use of Cuticura soap and ointment.

reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Tenth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt ordered to command.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. Sailed March 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Second Submarine Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At Hampton Roads, Va.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Hampton Roads, Va.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At Hampton Roads, Va.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At Hampton Roads, Va.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Submarine Group.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Hampton Roads, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Hampton Roads, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Hampton Roads, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Hampton Roads, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Hampton Roads, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal. TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Jr., Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. William A. Glassford, Jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin, Commander.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIA TORPEDO FLEET.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Nanking, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Wuhu, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Chinkiang, China.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Wuhu, China.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The Olympia is to relieve the Atlanta and the latter will then be sold.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboots Davis and Fox.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). John H. Day. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Lancaster has been ordered placed out of commission. The Indiana will relieve the Lancaster as receiving ship at Philadelphia.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bisan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Binett. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is at Olongapo, P.I., for docking.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem will relieve the Wabash about April 15.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass. The Ranger arrived March 15 at the Boston Yard for repairs.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, U.S.N., retired. At berth foot of East 24th street, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION SHIPS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bisan. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

TUGS.

Active, Mare Island. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rappahannock, Virginia. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington. Unadilla, Mare Island. Waban, Guantanamo Bay. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Wahneta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Kentucky, Norfolk. Manly, Annapolis. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia. Milwaukee, Puget Sound. Minneapolis, Philadelphia. Panay, Cavite. Portsmouth, Norfolk. Puritan, Norfolk. Relief, Olongapo. Restless, Newport. Saturn, Puget Sound. Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Terror, Philadelphia. Yankee, New Bedford. Kearsarge, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Boston, Portland, Ore. Concord, Seattle, Wash. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill. Machias, New Haven, Conn. Dorotha, Cleveland, Ohio. Onida, Washington, D.C.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Rodgers, Boston, Mass. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Somera, Baltimore, Md. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Granite State, New York city. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Wasp, New York city.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Huntress, St. Louis. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our issue of March 16, pages 903 and 904.

Williams' Quick & Easy Shaving Powder

The same abundant, emollient lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick from others, the same soothing and antiseptic properties that preserve the natural softness of the skin, are found in Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder. And the hinged box—snap open, shake on the brush, snap shut—adds greatly to the quickness and ease.

If you prefer your shaving soap in stick form, get Williams' Shaving Stick either in the nickel box with patented hinged cover or the new "Holder Top" Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

BISMARCK'S KIND HEART.

Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of the German Empire, is placed in an unaccustomed and favorable light by reminiscences of Dr. Czernicki, a French army surgeon, which have been recently published in Paris. The surgeon met Bismarck at Rezonville, in the war of 1870, and, on being introduced, the Chancellor said to the young French surgeon: "You are taking part, sir, in a terrible war for a start in your career. What a sight, what suffering! It is not you or these poor mutilated fellows that I should like to see here, but your Senators and Deputies. They would see what war is!" This idea, that the war had been forced upon the two nations by the politicians, was ever with Bismarck. He referred to it again after going over the battlefield with a very dramatic setting thus pictured by the surgeon: "Seated on some straw and propped up against a pillar of the church was one of our poor soldiers, a very young man. A shell, striking him like the lash of a whip, had carried away both his eyes and the bridge of his nose, leaving the front of the skull bare. This fearful wound was covered with a dressing. He lay there calm, silent and motionless, in quiet resignation. Bismarck stopped in front of the young French soldier and asked me what was his case. He seemed really touched. 'There is war for you, Messieurs the Senators and Deputies!' Then, turning to one of his suite, he said: 'Please bring me some wine and a glass.' He filled the glass to the brim, took a sip, and then, gently tapping the shoulder of the poor martyr, said: 'My friend, will you not drink something?' Rousing himself from the deathlike stupor that was creeping over him the man assented. We then saw Bismarck stoop and very softly and slowly give the wounded soldier the wine. Rising again, he drank what was left in the glass, and said: 'What is your name, my boy, and where do you come from?' 'Rossignol, from Brittany.' The Count then took his hand, and said: 'I am Bismarck, my comrade, and I am very proud to have drunk out of the same glass as a brave man like you, and stretching his hand over the horribly mutilated head he seemed to give him a mute benediction."

One of the most remarkable spectacles ever witnessed on board a fighting ship in action was presented in 1786, when a battle was fought between the British cruisers Hawke and Lark and a 14-gun ship of the smugglers on the Cornish coast. The incident doubtless greatly impressed the victors with the tendency to belligerency that runs through the whole creation. The smugglers' craft was known as the Happy-Go-Lucky and had given great annoyance to the government, on account of her speed and fighting quality having successfully escaped capture. Finally the Hawke discovered her at anchor in Mount's Bay. The smuggler slipped her anchor and stood out to sea, but this time the Hawke proved the faster boat and brought her to action. The engagement lasted for nearly an hour, the smuggler holding her own, when the Lark came up and raked her with broadsides until the Happy was glad to surrender with most of her crew hors de combat. On taking possession of the smuggler the naval men were surprised and amused to find a number of game-cocks fighting bravely away on deck, their coops having been destroyed by the cannonading. Instead of being awed by the noise of the battle the pugnacious fowls took it upon themselves to emulate the men by displaying their warlike prowess. It is not officially chronicled, but it is safe to say, judging from the betting habits of the time, that the tired men of the cruisers relieved the tension of the moment by indulging in several wagers on the abilities of the different birds.

Visitors to Russia are no longer regaled with the sight of freak regiments. When Frederick Leveson-Gower went to Moscow in 1856 for the coronation of Alexander II. he noticed "opposite our house, as the procession passed, a regiment called Paulovski, all the men having turned-up noses, and therefore resembling him. It seems it was the fashion here to compose regiments of men all having the same features. The late Emperor told recruits off according to their looks. There is one regiment of men all marked with the smallpox. This Paulovski regiment did a thing which amused me. Just before the cortège came up they all blew their noses at the word of command. This was in order that none of them might sneeze when the Emperor passed, as their doing so would bring him bad luck."—Lahore Civil and Military Gazette.

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A FAST LIFE

A STRONG LIFE AND A LONG LIFE

Letter No. 23. March 23, 1912.

In Letter No. 19, I told you of the exasperating tenacity displayed by the EDISON STORAGE BATTERY, and of Mr. Edison's patience in waiting for it to die a natural death, so he can determine whether or not Gabriel has a monopoly on this resurrection business.

To a man who has "served his time" experimenting with Mr. Edison, the plain statement that he has been trying to wear out these cells, here at the Laboratory, speaks volumes. By experience, such a man knows how drastic Mr. Edison's methods are in such matters.

But a great many people have no doubt said, after reading Letter No. 19, "That is a Laboratory test. What is the condition of an EDISON BATTERY that has been in practical operation on an electric truck for three years?"

Perfectly natural question.

Here is the answer:

On December 4, 1908, a one-ton Lansden truck, owned by the Edison Phonograph Works, was equipped with a sixty cell Type A-4 Edison Battery. The Type A-4 cell is, as you probably remember, rated at 150 ampere hours. A test of these cells at the time showed 180 ampere hours capacity.

Four months later the cells were again tested, showing an increase in capacity to 203 ampere hours, in practical work.

On December 13, 1911, a few days over three years from initial installation, they were again tested, and showed a capacity of 205 ampere hours.

They are still in service, and with no indication of having deteriorated in the least.

On December 13, 1911, the odometer showed a total of 20,932 miles for the 1,104 days elapsed time. From this total must be deducted 188 days the truck was idle during Sundays and Holidays, leaving 916 days of actual running, or an average of 23 miles per day.

This truck has a capacity of fifty miles per normal charge of battery. Therefore, the battery was not half discharged at the end of any day's run.

Notwithstanding this fact, and furthermore that the normal charge for a Type A-4 battery is at 30 amperes for only seven hours when totally dis-

charged to one volt per cell, the battery in this truck was charged at the end of each working day at 35 amperes for eight hours.

It is apparent that it therefore received 916 cycles of enormous overcharge and only half discharge each time.

riages enough in this Section to give the successive batteries that would have been installed, decent burial.

Experience has demonstrated this treatment is about in line with that received by batteries in the hands of unskilled persons. No use saying, "If



Yet it shows a capacity of 205 ampere hours—over 1 1/3 times its rated capacity—at the end of this very drastic treatment.

Anyone at all familiar with other makes of battery knows that if this truck had been so equipped and subjected to this treatment, there would not have been hearses and mourners' car-

they are idiotic enough to treat a battery this way, let them pay for it," because they are going to treat batteries this way, and, when they find the EDISON BATTERY does not object and the other battery does, the record made by the rapid adoption of the Edison Incandescent Lamp is going to be paralleled, if not eclipsed, by the EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

Since the test on December 13, 1911, mentioned above, this truck has travelled 1,909 miles. The Earth is 24,902 miles in circumference. By the time this letter is published it will have travelled a total of 23,841 miles—within 1,061 miles of the total circumference of the Earth, and ready to start on the second lap, without repair to the battery other than replenishing of solution once every nine months. Rather an interesting performance to a good many people.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of
Thomas A. Edison.

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